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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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中国大陆报纸摘译

Survey of China Mainland Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B.C.C

No. 5290-5294
January 8-12, 1973

This edition is printed in the United States of America for dissemination in the Western Hemisphere, Europe, the Mediterranean, and the west coast of Africa from material produced by the American Consulate General, Hong Kong. All queries concerning this edition should be sent to:

National Technical Information
Service (152.12)
U.S. Department of Commerce
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Unless otherwise indicated, these materials are full translations of articles appearing in Chinese Communist newspapers or releases emanating from Chinese Communist news agencies.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

January 8, 1973 No. 5290

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* NATIONAL *
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ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

With the Army and the People United as One, Who in the World Can Oppose Us?

- The 7th company of a certain PLA unit under the frontier defense command of Tibet fosters the glorious tradition of observing discipline and cherishing the people

The 8th company of a certain unit under the PLA Foochow Command and the local people help and learn from each other, advancing forward together

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 20, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Lhasa, December 19, 1972) To foster our army's glorious tradition of observing discipline and cherishing the people, the 7th company of a certain PLA unit under the border defense command of Tibet regularly conducts education in the Party's policies and in discipline for the cadres and the fighters, thus forging a closer tie between the army and the people and strengthening army-people unity.

The 7th border defense company is stationed at the foot of the Himalayas, where its fighters live side by side with compatriots of the Tibetan nationality. In line education, the Party branch of the company pays great attention to educating the commanders and fighters with the Party's policy on nationalities and with the "Three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention."

The company sets aside one day a week to carry out border defense day activities. On that day, the fighters study the Tibetan language. Groups for checking mass discipline go deep into nearby Tibetan mountain villages to seek the opinion of the masses, disregarding the fatigue of climbing over mountains and crossing rivers.

The fighters also make use of all kinds of opportunities to invite poor peasants and herdsmen to recall their past misery in comparison with their present happiness, thus modestly learning the Tibetan compatriots' revolutionary spirit of hard struggle in building the frontier.

Not far from the headquarters of the 7th company, there is a forest area specified by the local government for preservation. All the commanders and fighters of the 7th company abide strictly by the rules of preservation and cherish every tree and blade of grass in the forest area.

Last October, the fighters of the 3rd platoon borrowed an axe for construction purposes from a liberated serf, Lang Mu of Ch'ühsiang village. When the axe was broken, the deputy commander of the 7th company personally took the fighters along to Lang Mu to offer apologies and to pay him the adequate compensation in cash. Much touched, Lang Mu said, "Chinchumami-yakutu!" (Tibetan, meaning the Liberation Army is good.)

By means of telephone calls and correspondence, the Party branch of the 7th company often commends, to commanders and fighters of squads scattered in various defense points, models in implementing policies and in observing discipline so that they can all follow the example even in a highly decentralized situation.

Last August, Ch'e Ch'ün-pao, the deputy squad leader and Ts'ao Shu-hui, a fighter carried out duties in the Ch'ühsiang village. Though they were far away from the leadership and performed their duties by themselves, these two fighters followed the Party's policy on nationalities in all respects, and respected the customs and traditions of the fraternal nationality. All through their two months work on the masses, they ate, lived and labored together with the masses; they sat side by side with the liberated serfs and talked heart to heart with them, thus becoming one with the masses and forging a close fish-and-water relationship. The Party branch sent letters to fighters stationed in the various defense points of the company to commend and publicize their examples, calling on all the commanders and fighters in the company to learn from them. As a result, the company whipped up an upsurge of observing discipline and cherishing the people wherein "everybody paid attention to policies and observed discipline."

By carrying out the Party's policies and discipline in a model way, the commanders and fighters of the 7th company under the border defense command are warmly acclaimed by compatriots of the Tibetan nationality. The army and the people unite closely together as a family. One evening during the flood season this year, a flood rushing down the mountainside of Ch'ühsiang village smashed a wooden bridge across a gorge. More than 20 fighters braved the heavy rain to repair the bridge in time.

Around the end of last August, while the fighters of the 2nd platoon were all out for duty, the masses of Tibetan nationality in Lesha village saw that the barley planted by the fighters of the 2nd platoon were ripe, waiting to be harvested. They took the initiative to organize themselves together to carry out rush-harvesting for the fighters. By mobilizing all

men, women, and both the old and the young, they finished harvesting more than 20 mow of barley planted by the 2nd platoon fighters and promptly sent them to the place where they were stationed. When the fighters of the platoon returned from duty and saw that all the barley was harvested, they were deeply touched. Without even a thought for their own fatigue after their duty, all the fighters of the platoon immediately hastened to Lesha village, and picking up the sickles, they helped the masses in autumn harvesting.

*

(NCNA dispatch from Foochow, December 19, 1972) The commanders and fighters of the 8th company under a certain unit of the PLA Foochow Command unite closely with the commune members of Huangchuang production brigade where they are stationed, helping and learning from one another and advancing forward together. This year, the 8th company scores outstanding results in the preparation against war, in carrying out training and in the army's agricultural production work, while Huangchuang brigade reaps a good harvest after overcoming natural disaster.

The commanders and fighters of the 8th company has a glorious tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people. Keeping firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching that the army is a fighting as well as a work contingent, the fighters always form close ties with the masses of local people wherever they go.

On the very next day after the 8th company's arrival at Huangchuang, the company sent out four groups responsible for mass work deep into the four production teams of the brigade. Together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, they made a pledge to support the army and cherish the people, forming plans to help and learn from one another. At the request of the masses of commune members, they assisted the production teams to run a political evening school and set up a system of reading books and periodicals and learning culture. On the days set aside for study, the fighters went without fail, regardless of rain or storm, to the evening school. There they informed the commune members of the domestic and international situations and talked of the Party's policies, and they were warmly received by the masses.

In the course of strengthening the building of the company, the 8th Company takes Huangchuang brigade as a good classroom for conducting line education and receives active help from the poor and lower-middle peasants and the cadres of the brigade. On the basis of their own personal experience, leading members of the brigade often talk about the past and present class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in the countryside to the commanders and fighters of the 8th company. Time and again, poor and lower-middle peasants with bitter experiences and deep animosity have come to the company to recall their frightful sufferings in the old society and speak about their blissful life after the liberation. Thus, the commanders and fighters receive vivid and concrete education in class and line struggle.

While the army and the people help and learn from one another, the commanders and fighters of the 8th company modestly learn the good ideology and the good work style from the poor and lower-middle peasants and the cadres at basic levels in Huangchuang brigade. Members of the Party branch of the 8th company personally go and emulate the leading members of Huangchuang brigade with regard to their vigor and enthusiasm and the way they lead the masses in struggling against nature. By drawing comparisons, they then consciously examine the work of the company and formulate measures for improvement when they find out gaps in work. Similarly, when the Party branch of the 8th company discover any shortcomings in the work of the brigade, they also enthusiastically help the leading group to overcome them.

Once, the Party branch of the brigade put forth a plan to transform a great stretch of rolling, sandy plain used for growing dry crops into paddy fields. Because they had not thoroughly discussed the plan with the masses, some commune members had different views on the matter while others did not place enough confidence in it. When the instructor of the 8th company perceived this situation, he and the brigade's cadres together studied Chairman Mao's teaching on the mass line. They went deep into the various production teams to mobilize the masses to discuss the plan and they also educated and organized a backbone force for the task, thus succeeding in arousing mass enthusiasm. Finally, everybody joined hands to dig ditches and wells, levelling the land. As a result, 60 percent of the brigade's dry crop land were changed into paddy fields and they scored a large increase in production.

The 8th company and the Huangchuang brigade show concern for each other politically and help each other in production. In spring, when the brigade was short of fertilizers, the 8th company took the initiative to support them; during the busy farming seasons, they helped the brigade to draw water, plant seedlings and harvest the crops; and in a time of drought, the fighters and the poor and lower-middle peasants together built and repaired 13 small water conservation projects, irrigating more than 500 mow of fields in the hills.

Early this year, the poor and lower-middle peasants of Huangchuang brigade reclaimed the hillsides to build fields and the 8th company sent over 90 commanders and fighters for their support. Furthermore, the army and the people together carried out scientific experiments to improve the strain of rice seeds and they provided more than 150,000 catties of good seed strains for the state. With unremitting support from the commanders and fighters of the 8th company, Huangchuang brigade reaped a bumper grain harvest this year despite a serious drought.

* * *

COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE

An Important Problem in the Building of a CYL Branch

- Investigation of the line education conducted by the CYL branch of Ts'uipo production brigade, I-yang hsien, Hunan Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 25, 1972)

In Ts'uipo production brigade, rectification of the CYL came to a close in the end of 1970. How should building of the CYL be further strengthened after the new CYL branch was established?

At first, they only emphasized that: With its rectification coming to an end, the CYL organization should work somewhat vigorously to activate youth work. Accordingly, they organized a literary propaganda team and specially invited a director from the hsien dramatic troupe to teach the youths to act. In this way, literary activities were carried out exclusively at the expense of ideological education. The poor and lower-middle peasants were very critical of this. Later, they felt that it was better to devote their energies to production and to do something more "substantial."

At that time, one of the CYL members was discovered to have been imbued seriously with bourgeois ideology. During the rectification of the CYL, after hearing the old poor peasants recount past sufferings and give an account of their present happy life, he shed tears and was determined to remold his thoughts. But, as time went by, his tears dried up and his bourgeois ideology came up again to the surface. The poor and lower-middle peasants criticized this youth: "At the 'recount past sufferings and think of the present happiness' meeting, he was a 'buddha of tears.' When he expressed his determination, he was a 'buddha of iron.' A few days passed, and he became a 'buddha of snow.'"

This incident provoked the deep thought of the CYL branch and made it realize that education of youths could not be achieved at a single blast and should not be grasped by fits and starts. In their joint editorial on New Year's Day, Jen-min Jih-pao, Chieh-fang-chün Pao and Hung-ch'i transmitted Chairman Mao's instruction that the whole Party should "carry out education in ideology and political line," enabling the CYL branch to see the orientation more clearly. The CYL branch decided to take the carrying out of education in ideology and political line as an important problem in the course of its building.

Laying the Foundation

Where should we start in carrying out the line education? They came to understand that: Most of the CYL members and the youths do not understand deeply that acute and complex class struggle and struggle between the lines exist in the socialist society. For this reason, the youths must be armed with the Party's basic line and must study well the "main subject" of class struggle and be helped in laying a solid foundation politically.

They first grasped a typical case. In Yangch'uehp'ing production team, a couple, who were CYL members, had a quarrel with each other. This was how it happened:

Last year, Lin Ch'u-o gave birth to a child. A former landlady Liu P'u-ying gave her 10 eggs. When her husband Ch'en Liang-hui came home and learned of this gift, he made criticism. She blurted out: "She also is well-intentioned." So, they had a quarrel.

Accordingly, the CYL branch helped them hold a family study class and study the Party's basic line in relation to these ten eggs. Lin Ch'u-o came to understand that: How could a landlady be "well-intentioned" when she called on you? She ostensibly brought some eggs, but these eggs actually were "sugar-coated bullets" fired by the class enemy! This landlady by no means was concerned about her health but aimed at the fact that she was a member of the brigade's revolutionary committee and had power in hand and that her husband Ch'en Liang-hui was a militia platoon leader and had a gun in hand. She wanted to bribe them into speaking for her interests and serving her.

Through the study, Lin learned an impressive lesson.

Immediately after that, they organized the CYL members and youths of the whole brigade to discuss this question: "What is shown by the eggs which the landlady gives Lin Ch'u-o?" They led them to study the basic line and, in the light of the realities, to put on the table the facts of class struggle in the brigade and to criticize squarely the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and the "theory of human nature" of the landlord and the capitalist classes. The CYL members and the youths knew nothing before they put these facts on the table; they greatly raised their understanding once they put these facts on the table. The current situation of the complex class struggle made the CYL members and the youths understand the protracted and complex nature of class struggle during the socialist period. They generally deepened their understanding of the basic line.

Distinguish Between the Right and the Wrong

Educated in the Party's basic line, the CYL members and the youths strengthened their regard for class struggle. The following incident occurred at that time.

Influenced by the evil wind of "cutting the tail of capitalism," a youth of Shufangch'ung production team adopted some improper methods to restrict the raising of fowl by commune members' families. When this happened, some people said that this was a mistake while others held that it was a "revolutionary action." The CYL branch pointed out that this was an ideological trend which deserved close attention: Many youths fail to distinguish between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and policies pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and often cannot make concrete analysis of concrete matter.

If the CYL organization does not educate them, they will deviate from Chairman Mao's correct line and become blind revolutionaries. For this reason, it took the guidance of the youths to distinguish between the right and the wrong lines and to draw a clear demarcation line between policies as an important content of the education in ideology and political line.

The CYL branch conscientiously studied the deeds of the youths during class struggle and discovered that some youths always wavered in accordance with the twists and turns of class struggle. Sometimes, they neglected class struggle; at other times, they were not good in distinguishing between the two qualitatively different contradictions. For this reason, the CYL branch held that: In the course of penetratingly criticizing the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and the "theory of human nature" of the landlord and capitalist classes, effort must be made to study the Party's guidelines and policies conscientiously and to raise their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Only in this way will the youths be able to understand and handle correctly the problems of class contradiction and class struggle.

Grasp the Tendency

During the practice of penetratingly carrying out the line education, the CYL branch came to understand that it was an important thing to do youth work penetratingly and meticulously in the light of the problems of the youths' ideological tendency.

The CYL branch made this analysis: Over 60 percent of the youths in Ts'uipo brigade are graduates from senior and junior middle schools. The overwhelming majority of them have behaved themselves well, but some of them are not content with laboring in the countryside. Those who belong to a high cultural level hope to be recruited as industrial workers, to be posted as cadres and to be admitted to study in schools of a higher level; those who belong to a low cultural level want to learn some handicraft skills or to seek "better life" in other localities. One of the important causes of the emergence of this problem is that they lack a correct approach to their ideals and prospects.

Proceeding from the understanding as above, the CYL gave the youths lively education in the line in conjunction with the adherence to the road of integration with workers and peasants and on the basis of the correct attitude toward ideals and prospects.

Is it still necessary for educated youths who grow up in the countryside to integrate themselves with the poor and lower-middle peasants? Most of the youths in this brigade came back to the countryside upon graduation from school. Some of them thought that they were born and grew up in this brigade, did farm work since childhood, went to school on foot, ate from the same pot and slept under the same roof with the poor and lower-middle peasants, and so they had nothing to do with the problem of integration with the poor and lower-middle peasants. They regarded the receiving of "re-education" as something for the urban youth. For this reason, the CYL branch organized all youths to

study repeatedly Chairman Mao's "The May 4 Movement" and "The Orientation of the Youth Movement," making them understand that: It is also very necessary for youths who came of families of poor and lower-middle peasants and grow up in the countryside to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and to take the road of integration with the workers and peasants.

On the basis of raising their understanding of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, many CYL members and youths conscientiously criticized the wrong idea that they were humiliated by returning to the countryside to serve as peasants. Once they judged their ideals and prospects in relation to the struggle between the two lines, their ideological outlook went through a tremendous change. CYL member P'eng Ying-lin who was a graduate from senior middle school came to realize that if he did not rest content with laboring in the countryside, he would be shunning the revolutionary task of building a socialist new countryside and fail to live up to the expectation of the poor and lower-middle peasants who had brought him up. After that, he worked hard to remold his thinking and behaved himself very well. Not long ago, he was admitted into the Party and selected a committee member of the Party branch.

"The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." In Ts'uipo brigade, because a firm hold is taken of the key link, that is, the building of the CYL branch, the CYL members and the youths have quickly raised their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and their consciousness of continuing the revolution. CYL work is promoted tremendously as well as building of the CYL, and the CYL branch plays the role of a competent assistant to the Party.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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TEACHERS CONFERENCE

Be Loyal to the Educational Undertaking of the Party and Score Fresh Victories in Educational Revolution

- Tientsin municipality convenes a conference of representatives of teachers and the delegates are determined to implement further Chairman Mao's proletarian line for education

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 24, 1972)

According to a report in Tientsin Jih-pao: Tientsin municipality recently convened a conference of representatives of teachers of the whole municipality. The delegates unanimously expressed that as a result of this conference, they must further go all out, aim higher, implement more consciously Chairman Mao's proletarian line for education, be loyal to the educational undertaking of the Party, and with a militant attitude, quicken the tempo of struggle-criticism-transformation on the educational front, develop the excellent situation on the front, and score fresh victories in the proletarian revolution in education.

Principal responsible comrades of the CCP Tientsin Municipal Committee and the municipal revolutionary committee who attended the conference also made speeches. The 900-plus delegates attending the conference came from colleges, secondary schools, primary schools, junior technical schools, spare-time schools and kindergartens and represented more than 60,000 educational workers on the educational front in the whole municipality.

The principal responsible comrade of the municipal Party committee pointed out in his speech the necessity to understand the importance of educational work from the plane of consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Party committees at various levels should put educational work on their agenda and further strengthen Party leadership over educational work. At present, the most important issue is to grasp properly the repudiate-revisionism and rectification drive, continue to carry out education in ideology and the political line, develop the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation in a more practical and penetrating manner, and draw a line of distinction between the correct and incorrect lines.

Party committee at various levels should study seriously the lines, policies and guidelines concerning educational work drawn up for us by Chairman Mao and the Party Central, and conscientiously comprehend, master as well as implement them in practical work. Only in that way could the correct political orientation be firmly maintained, and vacillations to the "Left" and the Right prevented.

In the practice of the revolution in education, Party committees at various levels should follow the mass line, and maintain the policy of from the masses and back to the masses. As for problems which could not be seen

distinctly for the time being, it is necessary to mobilize the masses fully and make repeated investigations and experiments.

Party committees at various levels should also continue to grasp firmly the implementation of various policies of the Party, and in particular, the policy toward intellectuals. Regarding the broad masses of teachers, not only should they be encouraged to take the road of integration with the workers and peasants and energetically remold their world outlook, but concern should also be shown for their progress. They should show confidence in them, cherish their revolutionary activism and encourage their continued advance. At the same time, the energetic efforts of the broad masses of teachers to raise their scientific, cultural and vocational levels for the revolution should be supported.

For the sake of further consolidating and developing the excellent situation on the educational front, and to develop the revolution in education in depth, the conference set five demands on the educational workers.

Develop Deeply the Repudiation of Revisionism and Rectification of Style and Further Develop the Excellent Situation in Education

It is necessary to continue to criticize deeply the counter-revolutionary crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type of opposing Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and their endeavors to alter the basic line of the Party and topple the dictatorship of the proletariat, and to take further steps in criticizing their revisionist line and reactionary world outlook. At the same time, it is necessary to link up repudiate-revisionism and rectification with reality on the educational front and to draw a demarcation line politically, ideologically and theoretically between the correct line and the incorrect line. By means of repudiate-revisionism and rectification Party leadership over educational work should be strengthened further, the educational policies of the Party should be implemented, various proletarian policies of the Party should be laid down, and the viewpoint of dialectical materialism should be adopted in analyzing and solving the series of problems arising from the revolution in education. Their ideology and political line awareness as well as their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line should be fundamentally raised.

Understand the Glorious Responsibility of Being a Teacher, and Dedicate One's Life to the Educational Undertaking of the Party

Proletarian educational undertakings are an integral part of the whole revolutionary cause of the proletariat and an effective instrument of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The proletarian world outlook should be used on the educational front to educate the younger generation so as to enable them to obtain development morally, intellectually and physically, and that in no way could be divorced from hard work on the part of the teachers. It would also be impossible to bring about the proletarian revolution in education without active participation on the part of the broad masses of teachers.

Secondary and primary school students constitute about a quarter of the total population of Tientsin municipality. The fact that the Party and the people have entrusted so many young people to the teachers for training and education fully expresses the confidence and expectations they have in the teachers. The broad masses of teachers should feel honored and proud of the part they play for the revolution, and because of that, strengthen their spirit of enterprise and their sense of responsibility for the revolution and be loyal to the educational undertaking of the Party.

Maintain Taking the Road of Integration With the Workers and Peasants and Continue To Change World Outlook Energetically

Each and every teacher should judge himself wholly and dialectically, and let taking the road of integration with the workers and peasants and changing of his world outlook diligently become part of his own conscious action. For the sake of changing their world outlook, it is necessary for the teachers to study seriously works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, arm themselves with dialectical materialism and historical materialism, maintain taking the "May 7" road, and maintain forming close ties with the workers, peasants and soldiers. They must, in the practice of the revolution in education, consciously overcome their own shortcomings and forge themselves into revolutionary intellectuals capable of satisfying the demands of the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

Under the Command of Proletarian Politics Diligently Raise Scientific, Cultural and Vocational Levels

For the sake of satisfying the demands of socialist revolution and construction, the broad masses of teachers, while grasping firmly the reform of their work, should at the same time carry out re-education culturally and vocationally and strive to become red and expert. In order to raise their scientific, cultural and vocational levels, they should maintain a firm and correct orientation, and diligently and conscientiously delve into vocational study under the command of proletarian politics. They should also combine revolutionary spirit with a scientific attitude. On the one hand they must not be afraid to admit to their own inadequacy, must show no fear of hardship and must persevere in study. On the other hand, they must be practical and down-to-earth, and accumulate experience bit by bit.

Give Full Play To the Activism and Creativity of the Teachers, Continue To Improve the Quality of Education

In order to improve the quality of education, it is necessary to use Chairman Mao's educational line as the pointer, carry out struggle-criticism-transformation in a penetrating manner, and push forward the advance of the proletarian revolution in education. To improve the quality of education, it is necessary to maintain moral, intellectual and physical

development in an all-round manner, and attention should be given to bringing into play the activism of both "teaching" and "learning." The broad masses of teachers should carry out practice actively, and by working as a team, continue to create and accumulate experience in reforming old teaching policies, the content of education, and methods of teaching.

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STEEL PRODUCTION

Northeast China Steel Center Uses Technical Demonstrations to Increase Production

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Dec. 25, 1972)

china's biggest iron and steel centre, the anshan company, produced 5.9 per cent more steel from january to november this year than in the same 1971 period.

in april of this year, workers in the no. 1 steel plant proposed to demonstrate their methods as a measure to raise technical level. outstanding veteran worker li shao-kuei headed the first technical demonstration team. he worked at every open hearth furnace to show his method of producing steel for heavy rails. all 17 heats of steel he demonstrated were of good quality. the open hearth workshop of this plant used his method and topped its quota every month after.

the party committees of the three steel plants praised the technical demonstrations and encouraged other workers to do the same. experienced workers led groups demonstrating advanced experience on a mass scale.

leading cadres worked in the shops and constantly summed up the experience for popularization. technical demonstrations were extended to steel making, charging, pouring ingots, moulding and other processes.

new experience, new technique and new records began to be more wide-spread. fiftyfour advanced teams and over a thousand outstanding workers have emerged in the three steel plants.

lengthening the life span of the roofs of open hearth furnaces has always been an effective way to raise output. the introduction of the oxygen blown method and the replacement of coal gas by oil cut the time for every heat. but this shortened the life span of the furnace roof. workers of one workshop, after much study, worked out a new way to prolong the use of the roof. their new achievement was 642 heats of steel turned out without re-roofing. this advanced experience was adopted by other furnaces. in the first eleven months of this year, every open hearth roof lasted 22 more heats than the average last year.

the veteran workers pay great attention to training young people. thanks to their help, twenty-six young workers averaging about 20 years of age working at the no. 1 open hearth furnace are producing every heat of 10 tons of steel 45 minutes faster than the time set by the state.

since the beginning of this year 470 classes have been run by veteran workers which over 2,000 young workers have attended.

engineers and technicians in the no. 1 steel plant evaluated the workers' new experience in the light of technical theories and compiled two books: "practice of basic open hearth process" and "lectures on ingot pouring" for workers. the cadres of the no. 2 steel plant, together with others, improved the oxygen-blown open hearth and melting processes after they attended technical demonstrations.

OUTSTANDING COMMUNE

Chintien--a Base of Chinese Peasant Revolutionary Movements--Today

(NCNA-English Nanning, Dec. 25, 1972)

the multi-national people of chintien in kueiping county of south china's kwangsi chuang autonomous region, have created 3,200 hectares of farmland that give stable high yield.

this was achieved by years of strenuous efforts in harnessing rivers and carving the mountains by self-reliance and hard struggle.

in january 1851, the peasant leader hung hsiu-chuan staged an uprising at chintien village. it was the biggest peasant revolutionary movement in opposition to imperialism and feudal rule in china's modern history before the founding of the communist party.

three rivers converge near the chintien people's commune with an area of 210 square kilometres. no water conservancy facilities were built here under the rule of the kuomintang reactionary clique before liberation and grain output was low. following liberation, the poor and lower-middle peasants began to harness the rivers and transform the mountains. they cut through the mountains and built dams to conserve the river's flow, beginning in 1956. they built a 20 million cubic metre reservoir in three years. a total of 100 kilometres of ditches conduct water from the tsuho river. about 2,600 hectares of formerly dry land are irrigated and grain output has risen.

a "learn from tachai" campaign was launched throughout chintien during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the santien brigade used to depend on a state supply of grain. its members, scattered over 15 kilometres of ridges and gullies, concerted their efforts to terrace hilly land.

they opened two man-made rivers which flowed through five mountains and a dozen gullies. water irrigates the terraced paddy fields and the yield is good.

learning from santien, other brigades constructed 460 hectares of paddy-fields in the past few years. now 94 per cent of the total village of this commune gives steady high yield. a torrential flood struck the early rice, and a 90-day dry spell hit the late rice in 1971. but output was 10 per cent higher than in 1970. the 1972 output was another 10 per cent above that in 1971.

fishery and animal husbandry have also made progress.

the commune members built several small-hydro-electric power stations, using local water resources. they also built an irrigation, power and flood-prevention project. a number of factories now turn out farm machines and tools, chemical fertilizer, cement, paper and other products. the commune has tractors, rice transplanting machines and threshers. production brigades and teams have semi-mechanized or mechanized ploughing, rice transplanting and farm produce processing. there were only few workshops before liberation that made and repaired small farm tools.

the living standards of the commune members keep improving. the commune's accumulation fund is ten million yuan. ninety-two per cent of the teams have collective grain reserves and most of households have surplus grain and bank savings. retail sales of consumer goods in the commune in 1971 was five times the figure for 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the commune has a senior middle school and 24 middle schools and nearly every village has a primary school. ninety-five per cent of the school-age children are in school. the commune has a hospital and 24 clinics.

FARM MACHINES

Northeast China Province Makes More Farm Machinery

(NCNA-English Harbin, Dec. 25, 1972)

northeast china's heilungkiang province is producing more tractor and horse-drawn farm implements for ploughing, sowing, harvesting and other farm work. heilungkiang has a higher level of farm mechanization than most provinces in the country.

trial-production of farm machinery is the result of close coordination between research and production departments and the combination of indigenous and modern methods.

designed and produced by yilan county, a horse-drawn, simply-constructed maize seeder combines furrowing, seeding, application of fertilizer and watering in a single operation. this seeder drawn by two horses and operated by three men can do the work of sixty people.

a horse-drawn inter-row weeding machine is in wide use in the province for various crops and generally uproots 90 per cent of the weeds.

new types of machinery have been turned out for ridge farming, which is extensive in heilungkiang. coupled with a tractor and with the addition of parts, a new-type seeder-cultivater can do hill planting or two- and four-row seeding of five different crop seeds on ridges or flat fields, cultivate and apply fertilizer. it can raise ridges in the course of seeding. the staff of the provincial farm machinery research institute which designed it had gone to the countryside many times and made repeated experiments on the basis of the fact-finding tours.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Industry and Agriculture Advance in East China Region

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Dec. 25, 1972)

local industry helped the yentai administrative region in east china's shantung province achieve 4.2 tons of grain per hectare this year despite a severe drought.

the 200 small plants and mines in the area provided the communes with 14,800 power-driven machines and 70,000 tons of chemical fertilizer this year. the local plants producing iron, machinery, power and other items were set up in line with the general principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor."

forestry, livestock breeding, side-line production and fishery have developed. most of the hills and river banks have been covered with trees. the yield of the famous yentai apples and laiyang pears this year totalled 250,000 tons. the number of pigs rose 12 per cent over last year and aquatic products 25 per cent. more than 1,000 brigades got above six tons of grain per hectare.

the rolling land of the region on the shantung peninsula has poor soil. before liberation, it had to get grain from other places. it had only a few small workshops turning out such products as paper and clocks.

thanks to the spirit of hard struggle by the local people under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, agriculture has made rapid progress since liberation. this has provided industry with more raw material and manpower.

large numbers of cadres have been sent to the countryside by the local party and revolutionary committees to help improve the farms. they led commune members in levelling land, improving soils and building water conservancy projects. more than 3,000 small water control projects were put up in the past year, extending the acreage giving high and stable yields despite drought or excessive rain to one half of the farmland.

an unusually dry spell hit the area during the summer sowing this year, affecting half a million hectares, but through sustained efforts the sowing was completed. later, the people combatted winds, waterlogging and hailstorms and finally wrested a good harvest.

a good proportion of local revenue in the yentai region has gone to boost agricultural production. this year's allocation is 70 per cent of local expenditure. many veteran cadres were sent to work at the county and commune levels to give direct leadership to farm production.

a small iron and steel complex, complete with mines and smelting and rolling workshops, has been built to facilitate the making of farm machinery. today there are 350 county or commune-run farm machinery repair plants, five times the number before the cultural revolution. workshops repairing farm machinery have been set up in 95 per cent of the communes. three-quarters of the production brigades have farm machinery repair teams.

the number of farm machines has increased nearly seven-fold over the pre-cultural revolution figure. the 11,000 production brigades in the region have mechanized or semi-mechanized their irrigation and drainage, threshing, flour-milling, fodder crushing and other farm work. formerly some of the harvested wheat was spoiled by rain because threshing was not done in time. mechanical threshers have cut threshing time by two-thirds.

the yentai region has expanded fishing and the breeding of shellfish and kelp in the bays. fruit trees are planted on many hills and the mulberry tree acreage extended for raising silkworms. many women commune members have been organized to do embroidery and make plaited articles. all this is increasing collective savings and the income of the commune members.

TRANSPORTATION

China's Transport Tops This Year's Plan

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 26, 1972)

china's railway, navigation and highway transport departments topped their annual plan this year.

rail freight volume was 6.8 per cent higher than last year's. the volume of freight carried by ships on the yangtze and by coastal and ocean-going steamers rose 8.4 per cent. ports along the coasts and the yangtze river handled 9.3 per cent more goods.

big advances were made in moving iron and steel, coal, ores and equipment for the metallurgical industry, petroleum, timber, cement, grain, chemical fertilizer and insecticides in line with the general principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor". foreign trade also increased.

the workers, cadres and technicians took the taching oil workers as their example and worked to ensure fulfillment of major transport tasks, giving priority to goods for the anti-drought struggle in the countryside and iron and steel production.

railway administration in all parts of china worked in close socialist coordination to use freight cars more efficiently under unified state planning. among the measures were a shortened turn-round time by marshalling trains or groups of trains to run in given numbers at similar speeds along certain sections at fixed times. the tsinan railway administration of shantung province topped its plan every month and raised technical standards after adopting this method. coastal and inland waterway transport departments used a new method to handle loose goods and reduced labour intensity, raised efficiency and shortened the turn-round time of ships. as a result, the chanchiang harbour of the kwangtung maritime navigation administration shortened the time for unloading 10,000 tons of ore twentyfour hours and saved 80 per cent of the manpower usually required.

transport departments improved the system of responsibility for a given task and rules for maintaining and repairing transport facilities. many units ran technical training classes. the harbin railway administration in the first half of this year trained 1,500 switchmen. transport departments in kansu province ran 16 series of training classes, which produced 3,000 truck drivers. train crews worked hard at control regulations, laying emphasis on basic skill. this enabled them to start the trains quickly, run them smoothly and stop at accurate points. punctuality rates continued to improve this year.

the best in recent years was set by the railway administration of sian, tsinan, wuhan, chinchow, chichihar, nanchang and kwangchow. the rate of coal consumption by trains and ships fell to the lowest level in history.

STONE SCULPTURE

East China Province Develops Stone Sculpture

(NCNA-English Foochow, Dec. 26, 1972)

east china's fukien province has made new advances in the subjects handled in stone sculpture. it produced nearly 30,000 works last year, and more this year.

executing in granite, the carvers make a variety of subjects, including all-weather architectural decorations.

this art did not develop before liberation under the rule by the kuomintang reactionaries and many artisans turned to other kinds of work to eke out a living.

after liberation, the party and government organized the artisans and provided them with every possible facility.

big stone sculpture workshops were set up in huian, amoy and nanan which have massive granite deposits. there are now more than 1,000 stone carvers.

under the guidance of chairman mao's principle of "let a hundred flowers blossom; weed through the old to bring forth the new", the artisans have made many new articles since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution while continuing the traditional subjects as "fairy scattering flowers".

apart from carving lions, floor slabs, treads and memorial shafts, they make such architectural decorations as landscapes, columns, balustrades and decorated vases, bowls and plates.

black and white stone panel sculpture is noted for its austerity. carved in intaglio and relievo, the objects including figures, landscape, woods and flowers are painted with black to provide shade effects. the colour never fades because it is chemically treated.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Ambassador to China Does Physical Labor in People's Commune

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 26, 1972)

xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, and members of the albanian embassy here went to the china-albania friendship people's commune to take part in physical labour today. the albanian comrades-in-arms were warmly welcomed by leading members of the commune liu yung-kuo and chang shih-ta and commune members.

braving severe winter cold, the ambassador and other albanian comrades joined the commune members in digging earth, pushing barrows and levelling land. the worksite was alive with expressions of unity and friendship between the chinese and albanian people. after the work, the albanian comrades-in-arms had a meal together with commune members.

accompanying the ambassador in the physical labour was li ting-chuan, acting director of the department of the soviet union and east european affairs of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND DAHOMEY

Dahomeyan Foreign Minister Michel Alladaye Arrives in Shanghai at Head of Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 26, 1972)

a government delegation of the republic of dahomey led by michel alladaye, minister of foreign affairs, arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china on invitation.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman, and chen a-ta, standing committee member, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of local departments concerned.

the distinguished guests from dahomey went sightseeing in the city this afternoon and attended a banquet given by feng kuo-chu this evening.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Delegation of Japan External Trade Organization Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 26, 1972)

the delegation of the japan external trade organization led by kichihei hara, director-general of the organization, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home today.

the delegation arrived in peking on december 22. liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met all members of the delegation and gave a dinner in their honour. liu hsi-wen, a leading member of the china council for the promotion of international trade, held talks with the delegation.

Peking Ceremony Welcomes All-Japan Students' Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 25, 1972)

the chinese table tennis association held a ceremony in the workers' indoor stadium here this evening to welcome the all-japan students' table tennis delegation for its china visit. the chinese students' joint table tennis team and the all-japan students' table tennis team played friendly matches which were warmly welcomed by the 14,000 spectators.

president of the china-japan friendship association liao cheng-chih and leading members of organizations concerned li ching-chuan, yu pu-hsueh, chuang tse-tung and sung chung attended the ceremony. prior to the ceremony, they met with hitoshi shimizu, leader, hiroshi yaoita, advisor, and kyuhei muraoka, secretary-general, of the all-japan students' table tennis delegation, and had a friendly conversation with the guests.

the visiting table tennis delegation consists of eight men's and eight women's players including the reigning japanese men's singles champion norio takashima. the eldest among them is 21 years old.

men's and women's team contests and nine men's and women's singles matches each were played this evening with all the sixteen japanese players participating.

in the last few days, chinese table tennis players and their japanese friends had joint training sessions. to facilitate exchange of experience, the team events held this evening were played to the full nine matches.

in the men's team events, chinese players liang ke-liang, li peng and wang wen-jung took on japanese players isamu koiwa, norio takashima and kengo usugi. in the women's team event, the chinese side fielded chang li, liu hsin-yen and cheng huai-ying to meet tomie edano, chieko ono and masako hirano of japan.

during the three-hour contest, the stadium was alive with expressions of friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and japan. the spectators repeatedly applauded the thrill-packed matches.

the chinese men's team won 7:2, and the chinese women's team won 8:1. the japanese team won five and lost four men's singles matches, and in the women's singles matches, the chinese team won five and lost four.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Press Communique on Chinese Foreign Minister's Visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Dec. 25, 1972)

press communique on the visit of the foreign minister of the people's republic of china to the democratic people's republic of korea

at the invitation of ho dam, minister of foreign affairs of the democratic people's republic of korea, chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china, paid a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea from december 22 to 25, 1972.

comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the korean workers' party and premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, received comrade chi peng-fei and his party and had a conversation with them in an atmosphere of cordial and fraternal friendship.

during his stay in the democratic people's republic of korea, foreign minister chi peng-fei visited mangyongdae, sacred place of the korean revolution, and some establishments in pyongyang. wherever he went, he was accorded a warm welcome and hospitality by the working people of korea.

the welcome and hospitality fully demonstrated the ardent, militant friendship of the korean people for the fraternal chinese people fighting against imperialism and for the realization of the common goals and ideals.

during the visit, talks were held between foreign minister chi peng-fei of the people's republic of china and foreign minister ho dam of the democratic people's republic of korea.

in the talks, the two sides exchanged information about the situation in their respective countries and discussed the question of further strengthening and developing the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries as well as international questions of common concern.

the talks proceeded in an atmosphere of intimate friendship, and identical views were recorded on the questions discussed.

the chinese side highly appraises the fact that the korean people, under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade kim il sung, have implemented the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence and turned the formerly backward country into an advanced socialist country in a short period of time, and wishes the korean people new successes in their struggle of fulfilling, with the chollima momentum, the six-year plan and the three major tasks of the technical revolution put forward by the fifth congress of the korean workers' party.

the chinese side expresses full support for and solidarity with the government of the democratic people's republic of korea and the korean people in their just struggle for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without interference of outside forces, and strongly holds that u.s. imperialism should not interfere in the independent settlement of the reunification question by the koreans themselves, that it must withdraw the u.s. forces occupying south korea under the signboard of the united nations, and that the "united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea" must be dissolved.

the korean side expresses deep thanks to the chinese side for its internationalist support and solidarity.

the korean side highly appraises the fact that the chinese people, under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung, have held high the revolutionary banner of self-reliance, carried out socialist construction with greater, faster, better and more economical results and turned the backward old china into a socialist new china, and the fact that in recent years, through the carrying out of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the unity of the whole party and of the entire

people has been further strengthened and the dictatorship of the proletariat further consolidated; it wishes the chinese people new successes in fulfilling the fighting tasks set by the ninth national congress of the communist party of china.

the korean side congratulates the people's republic of china on the restoration of her legitimate rights in the united nations, the establishment of diplomatic relations between her and many countries in the world and the elevation of her international standing more than ever before; it expresses full support for and solidarity with the chinese people in their just struggle for the liberation of taiwan -- an inalienable part of the territory of the people's republic of china.

the chinese side expresses deep thanks to the korean side for its internationalist support and solidarity.

the two sides note with great satisfaction the daily consolidation and development of the militant friendship and unity between the chinese and korean peoples based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and cemented with blood in their protracted and arduous common struggles against imperialism. they pledge that they will further expand and strengthen the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries in all fields.

the two sides point out that the international situation is continuing to develop in a direction favourable to socialism and the revolutionary struggles of all peoples and unfavourable to imperialism and the reactionaries.

the two sides stress the need for the revolutionary peoples of asia, africa, latin america and the whole world to unite still more closely in their struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the great cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

the two sides sternly condemn u.s. imperialism for committing a breach of faith and refusing to sign the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam" which it has reached with the vietnamese side, and for its crimes of continuing its frantic bombing, mining and blockading of the democratic republic of viet nam and intensifying its war of aggression.

the two sides express their still greater determination to give support and assistance to the peoples of viet nam, cambodia and laos in their just struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until final victory is won.

the two sides express their firm support for the peoples of asia, africa, latin america and the whole world in their struggles of opposing imperialism, winning national liberation, safeguarding the independence and sovereignty of their countries and achieving social progress.

the two sides note with satisfaction that the current friendly visit of comrade foreign minister chi peng-fei of the people's republic of china to the democratic people's republic of korea has made a great contribution towards further strengthening and developing the militant friendship and fraternal cooperation between the two peoples.

foreign minister chi peng-fei has invited foreign minister ho dam to pay a friendly visit to the people's republic of china at a time he deems appropriate. foreign minister ho dam has accepted this invitation with pleasure.

pyongyang, december 25, 1972

Speech of Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei at Farewell Banquet

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Dec. 24, 1972)

following is the speech delivered by chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei at the farewell banquet he gave here today:

respected comrade second vice-premier pak sung chul,

respected comrade secretary kim jung rin,

respected comrade vice-premier chong jun taek,

respected comrade foreign minister ho dam,

comrades and friends,

we have been accorded warm welcome and cordial hospitality by the korean workers' party, the korean government and the korean people and have spent highly meaningful days on our current friendly visit in your heroic country at the invitation of comrade foreign minister ho dam. as our visit is drawing to a close, please allow me, on behalf of all our comrades on this visit and in my own name, to express our heartfelt thanks to the korean workers' party, the korean government and people and comrade foreign minister ho dam.

during our visit, we have been received most cordially and amicably by the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung, and we have held talks with comrade foreign minister ho dam in a most friendly atmosphere, in which the two sides have exchanged views on the international situation and questions of common interest, and identical views have been recorded. this marks the complete success of our present visit.

short as it is, this visit has left deep impressions upon us. under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade premier kim il sung, the heroic korean people have achieved tremendous successes in their socialist revolution and socialist construction. we are moved by the korean people's heroic mettle in defying brute force and their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, which are examples for us to emulate. we are rejoiced and inspired by every success achieved by the korean people and sincerely wish them new and still greater successes in their revolution and construction and sincerely wish all-round success to the forthcoming fifth congress of the supreme people's assembly of the democratic people's republic of korea.

the government of the democratic people's republic of korea has always held high the banner of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle and supported the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of the world and is playing an increasingly important role in international affairs. in international struggles, it has constantly given our country valuable support. the chinese government highly appreciates the great contributions made by the korean government and people to the world anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle and expresses once again our heartfelt thanks to the korean government for the support it has given us in international struggles.

china and korea are intimate friendly neighbours, and the chinese and korean peoples are comrades-in-arms and brothers going through thick and thin together. our two peoples support and help each other in socialist revolution and socialist construction and fight shoulder to shoulder and advance together in the struggle against imperialism. we are fully confident that the great militant friendship between our two parties, two countries and two peoples, which is forged by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung and the korean people's great leader comrade premier kim il sung personally, will flow forever like the yalu river and will be evergreen like the changpai mountains.

long live the great friendship and militant unity cemented in blood between the peoples of china and korea exclamation

in conclusion, i propose a toast

to the long life of comrade premier kim il sung, the korean people's great leader and the chinese people's close friend,

to the health of comrade second vice-premier pak sung chul,

to the health of comrade secretary kim jung rin,

to the health of comrade vice-premier chong jun taek,

to the health of comrade foreign minister ho dam,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives, and

to the health of all comrades and friends present here

exclamation

Korean Foreign Minister's Speech at Farewell Banquet Given by Chinese Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Dec. 24, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech made by ho dam, foreign minister of korea, at the farewell banquet given by chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei this evening.

respected foreign minister comrade chi peng-fei,
respected ambassador comrade li yun-chuan,
respected and distinguished chinese guests,
dear comrades and friends:

we are deeply grateful to comrade chi peng-fei for such a grand banquet given this evening to cordially entertain us.

we have spent pleasant and significant days with comrade chi peng-fei, foreign minister of the people's republic of china, and other distinguished chinese guests. your present visit to our country is of important significance to the development of the friendly relations between our two countries.

during the visit, comrade kim il sung, respected and beloved leader of the korean people, received foreign minister comrade chi peng-fei and his party and had a warm and sincere talk with them. he expressed profound feelings of friendship for the fraternal chinese people.

during the period, you have visited mangyongdae -- cradle of the korean revolution and pyongyang city. the people of our country have joyously received and

warmly welcomed you friendly emissaries of the chinese people as their dear folks.

through your meetings with our people, you conveyed to them the warm feelings of friendship of the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people and the firm determination of the chinese people to share weal and woe with the korean people forever in the struggle against imperialism and for common ideal.

you highly appraised the achievements scored by our people in socialist construction under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade kim il sung and in the light of his juche idea. you expressed full support for and resolute solidarity with their struggle for forcing the u.s. imperialist aggressors to withdraw from south korea and realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland by the korean people themselves without any foreign interference.

foreign minister comrade chi peng-fei has just made a speech here which is impressive and inspiring to our people.

i express once again thanks to the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the fraternal chinese people for their active support and solidarity with our revolutionary cause.

we have been told these days that under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung and the communist party of china headed by him, the fraternal chinese people have, by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work, turned old china into a powerful socialist new china and they are achieving excellent results in all fields of both internal and external policies. we greatly rejoice over this.

the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung says, "in speaking of victory we mean to ensure that the masses of the people throughout the country are united under the leadership of the proletariat to win victory."

the chinese people, further tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, are launching new upsurge in all fields of socialist revolution and socialist construction to accomplish the fighting tasks put forth by the ninth national congress of the communist party of china.

i would like to take this opportunity to wish the fraternal chinese people new and brilliant victories in the struggle of consolidating the political and ideological unity of the revolutionary ranks, strengthening the economic and national defence capacity and further

raising the international prestige of the people's republic of china.

your present visit to our country is another eloquent proof of the great friendship between korea and china.

this has manifested itself in the complete identity of views between us on all questions discussed during our talks.

the great leader of our people comrade kim il sung teaches us: "the korean and chinese peoples have always fought shoulder to shoulder in concerted action on the common front against the u.s. imperialists and their stooges and experienced through their actual life that their destinies are inseparable from each other."

taking concerted actions in the struggle for the invincible militant friendship between us and for our common cause is in conformity with the interests of the people of our two countries and in complete conformity with the interests of peace in asia and the world.

we will continue to hold high the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and do our utmost to further expand and strengthen our friendly relations and cooperation with the fraternal chinese people in the struggle against imperialism, for peace, democracy, national independence and the victory of the socialist cause.

respected distinguished chinese guests,

your present visit to our country, though of short duration, has left a deep indelible impression on us.

we feel very much satisfied that the visit to our country by foreign minister comrade chi peng-fei and his party has contributed to the further strengthening of the invincible militant friendship and solidarity cemented with blood between the korean and chinese peoples.

we hope that when you return home you will convey to the fraternal chinese people the profound friendship of the korean people for them. the korean people will remain forever close comrades-in-arms of the chinese people.

in conclusion, i propose a toast

to the everlasting friendship and unity between the korean and chinese peoples,

to the unity of the revolutionary people in asia and the world,

to the longevity of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and close friend of the korean people,

to the health of respected foreign minister comrade chi peng-fei,

to the health of respected ambassador comrade li yun-chuan and his wife,

to the health of distinguished chinese guests,

to the health of diplomatic envoys of various countries and their wives,

to the health of comrades and friends present

exclamation

Chinese Foreign Minister Leaves Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 25, 1972)

chi peng-fei, foreign minister of the people's republic of china, and his party left pyongyang by special plane for home this morning after a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

seeing them off at the airport were ho dam, korean foreign minister; kye ung tae, minister of foreign trade; kong jin tae, chairman of the committee for foreign economic relations; kim gyong ryon, chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and minister of finance; kim gil hyon, deputy director of a department of the central committee of the workers' party of korea; kim jae bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; lieutenant general chang jong hwan, vice-minister of national defence; kim yong sun, vice-chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations; li chang in, vice-chairman of pyongyang municipal people's committee; and hyun jun guk, korean ambassador to china.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, ho chu-jo, member of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission, were also at the airport to see them off.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to korea were present at the airport.

at the centre of the airport this morning stood a huge portrait of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and a huge portrait of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people. the national flags of korea and china fluttered in the air.

people who had arrived at the airport to bid farewell held high streamers inscribed with: "long live the militant friendship and unity between the two parties and peoples of korea and china exclamation" "long live comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people exclamation" "long live comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people exclamation" when foreign minister chi peng-fei and his party, accompanied by foreign minister ho dam, came to the airport, young pioneers presented them with bouquets. the crowds waved flowers to the chinese comrades, while the chinese foreign minister and his party waved hands to the crowds. an atmosphere of profound militant friendship between the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms prevailed at the airport.

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 25, 1972)

chi peng-fei, chinese minister of foreign affairs, wound up his friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea and returned to peking from pyongyang by special plane this morning.

he was greeted at the airport by li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; keng piao, head, and shen chien, a leading member, of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; chiao kuan-hua, han nien-lung, chung hsi-tung, ma wen-po, ho ying, fu hao and yu chan, vice-ministers of foreign affairs; chang wen-chin and wang hai-jung, assistant foreign ministers; and leading members of departments concerned wang lei, hsu han-ping, peng hua, han hsu, yeh cheng-chang and chang chan-wu.

also present were charge d'affaires ad interim of the korean embassy in peking li jae pil, counsellor yu song jin, commercial counsellor han ju ro, economic counsellor jon dong su, military attache sr. col. jang rae hyen and other embassy officials.

members of minister chi peng-fei's party who returned to peking by the same plane were: lu wei-chao, director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry; tsao yuan-hsin, a division chief of the protocol department; and chang jui-chieh, deputy division chief of the asian affairs department; staff members liu hung-hsiao, chang ting-yen, chang yuan-wei and hu chien-wen; and accompanying correspondents liu shao-shan, wang hsi-mao and yang fu-lun.

Chinese Minister of Commerce Meets Korean Vegetables Study Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 26, 1972)

fan tzu-yu, minister of commerce, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the vegetables study group from the democratic people's republic of korea here this afternoon. leader of the delegation is hong jang su, vice-chairman of the commission for rural economy under the municipality of pyongyang, and deputy leader is ho ryun, vice-director of the agricultural department of the pyongyang municipal committee of the korean workers' party.

present on the occasion were vice-minister of commerce chao fa-sheng and leading members of departments concerned. jon dong su, economic counsellor of the korean embassy here, was also present.

after the meeting, minister fan tzu-yu gave a dinner in honour of the korean comrades-in-arms.

Korean Scientific and Technical Cooperation Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 25, 1972)

the scientific and technical cooperation delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by wong dong gu, vice-minister of chemical industry, left here for home by train today.

the delegation was seen off at the railway station by sun hsiao-feng, vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries; han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading members of departments concerned, including yeh cheng-chang and chang yun-chih.

on hand was li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the korean embassy in peking.

during its stay in china, the delegation also visited changsha, shaoshan, kwangchow, shanghai and hangchow.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

DRVN Ambassador to China Condemns US Imperialism for Stepping Up War Against Vietnam

(NCNA-English - Peking, Dec. 25, 1972)

ngo thuyen, ambassador to china of the democratic republic of viet nam, strongly condemned u.s. imperialism for its crimes of wantonly bombing hanoi, haiphong and other places, at a press conference he gave here this afternoon for correspondents of china and other countries.

present was nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china.

ambassador ngo thuyen said: "the nixon administration is continuing to push the policy of 'vietnamization' of the war in an attempt to force the vietnamese people into submission through military pressure. however, the flagrant war actions carried out by the nixon administration have further aroused the inveterate hatred of the armymen and civilians of north viet nam who are most determined to continue their fight. the u.s. pirates have suffered due punishment."

he continued: "from december 18 to date, the armed forces and people in north viet nam have shot down 47 u.s. planes including 17 b-52's and five f-111's, and killed and captured many u.s. pilots. this is another very serious blow at u.s. 'air supremacy'."

the ambassador said: "our compatriots and fighters are determined to carry out the sacred testament of president ho chi minh, respond to the government's call, and persistently and vigorously step up the struggle on the three fronts -- military, political and diplomatic -- to liberate the south, defend and build the socialist north, and then bring about the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. we are resolved to fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal peoples of laos and cambodia against the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys until complete victory is won. all schemes and tricks of the u.s. imperialist aggressors to intensify the war and to negotiate from a position of strength have failed, and will surely end in total failure."

present at the press conference were hsiao teh, deputy director of the information department, and liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department, of the foreign ministry; and djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association.

copies of the december 21, 1972 statement of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam were distributed at the conference.

Chinese Health Study Group Leaves Hanoi for Home

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Dec. 25, 1972)

the chinese health study group led by chang jun-hsu and li pei-hsiung left here for home today after a visit to viet nam.

during its stay in viet nam the group visited many medical and public health units in hanoi, haiphong, and the provinces of quang ninh and nam ha. these units have made brilliant contributions to the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the study group learned from the vietnamese medical and public health workers their indomitable revolutionary spirit and rich experience.

on december 23, vu van can, acting minister of public health of the d.r.v.n., received and had a cordial talk with all the members of the group. chinese ambassador wang yu-ping was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Li Hsien-nien, Kuang Jen-nung, Ma Jen-hui Meet Pakistan International Airlines Corporation Managing Director

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 26, 1972)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and kuang jen-nung, director-general, and ma jen-hui, deputy director-general, of the general administration of civil aviation of china, this evening met with m. rafique saigol, managing director of the pakistan international airlines corporation, and all members of the delegation of the corporation he is leading. they had a friendly conversation.

present at the meeting were bakhtiar ali, charge d'affaires ad interim, and sultan mahammad dutta, air attache, of the pakistan embassy here.

also present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments lu wei-chao, han hsing-hua, liu yuan-hsiung, liu ming and chang han-chih.

Pakistan International Airlines Corporation Managing Director Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 26, 1972)

m. rafique saigol, leader of the delegation of the pakistan international airlines corporation and managing director of the corporation, gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

attending the banquet were kuang jen-nung, director-general, and ma jen-hui, deputy director-general, of the general administration of civil aviation of china; and leading members of departments concerned of the foreign ministry, the ministry of foreign trade and the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, including lu wei-chao, hsi yeh-sheng, chao chun-cheng, li chuan-chung, tung cheng-hai and shih lin-feng.

present were bakhtiar ali, charge d'affaires ad interim of the pakistan embassy in peking, and other embassy officials.

the delegation will leave here for home tomorrow.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Friends Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 25, 1972)

ting hsueh-sung, secretary-general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a dinner here this evening in honour of romanian friends clejan bucur and his wife. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

among the guests were minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy in peking iosif chivu and his wife, and second secretary of the embassy florian plaiasu and his wife.

present were leading members of the host organization li en-chiu and liu kuang-ya.

the romanian friends arrived in peking on october 7 this year at the invitation of the host organization. they have been to yenan, sian, nanking, shanghai, hangchow, kwangchow, changsha and shaoshan. they will continue their visit in peking before going home.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Delegation of South Vietnam Youth Union for Liberation Visits People's Commune in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 25, 1972)

the delegation of the south viet nam youth union for liberation led by nguyen van be today visited the china-viet nam friendship people's commune on the outskirts of peking and met young people and other members of the commune.

at a report meeting held in the commune, delegation leader nguyen van be strongly condemned u.s. imperialism for its crimes of renewed wanton bombing of hanoi, haiphong and other places. he said that since december 18, u.s. imperialism has sent a great number of aircraft to carry out barbarous raids on hanoi, haiphong and many other cities while continuing its blockade against north viet nam, but it has been given due punishment. in the past few days, the army and people in the north have brought down 47 u.s. planes, including 17 b-52's. he said: "we are greatly elated at and proud of these brilliant victories and regard them as a common victory for the youth and people of both viet nam and china." he stressed: "if the u.s. government clings to its war of aggression, the youth and people of south viet nam are determined to hold high the banner of 'firm resolve to fight and win', persistently and vigorously step up the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory."

nguyen thi tam, member of the delegation, gave an account of her exploits in the fight against the u.s. aggressors and the puppet troops. early in 1969, she and six other young people were doing mass work in da nang. on discovering them, the enemy sent two battalions to encircle them. nguyen thi tam and her comrades fought with wisdom under the cover of the masses, and wiped out 82 u.s. aggressors and puppet soldiers and one villain, and safely returned to their base.

their reports were warmly applauded. on behalf of the commune members, kuo shou-heng, chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, pledged to support the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation with concrete action in grasping revolution and promoting production and growing more grain.

after the meeting, young people of the commune performed for the vietnamese comrades-in-arms songs and dances in praise of china-viet nam friendship. nguyen thi thanh tuy, member of the delegation, sang the song "viet nam-china" in vietnamese and chinese. the chinese and vietnamese comrades then saw a vietnamese feature film.

tran binh, counsellor of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, was with the delegation on the visit to the commune.

before the report meeting, the comrades-in-arms from south viet nam were shown round the commune's farm machinery repair shop, dairy farm, duck farm and pig farm.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Cellist Henri Honegger and Wife Give First Concert in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 26, 1972)

swiss cellist henri honegger and his wife pianist claire honegger gave their first concert here this evening.

mr. henri honegger rendered works by bach, beethoven and schumann with virtuosity and a rich and varied timbre to the splendid piano accompaniment by madame honegger. their performance was warmly applauded.

present at the concert were yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; chang wen-chin, assistant foreign-minister; liu ching-tang, member of the cultural group under the state council; and leading members of organizations concerned and literary and art workers in peking ting hsueh-sung, hu shu-tu, li teh-lun and yin cheng-chung.

also present were swiss ambassador to china albert-louis natural and his wife and officials of the swiss embassy in peking.

at the end of the concert, yang chi, chang wen-chin and liu ching-tang went onto stage and warmly shook hands with henri honegger and madame honegger to congratulate them on their success. peking literary and art workers presented them with flowers.

later, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a reception in honour of henri honegger and madame honegger.

CHINA AND US

American Scholars Leave Peking to Tour Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 25, 1972)

the scholars' delegation of the national committee on u.s.-china relations headed by prof. alexander eckstein concluded its visit to peking and northeast china and left here today to tour southern china before going home.

well-wishers at the airport included chou pei-yuan, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, his wife wang ti-cheng, and leading members of chinese organizations chuang tse-tung, li en-chiu, hsing jen-hsien and fei hsiao-tung.

in peking and other places, the american scholars held discussions with leading members of chinese organizations and visited factories, schools, research institutions and places of historical interest.

Spectators Indignant at Reactionary's Disruption of Chinese Acrobatic Performance in Chicago

(NCNA-English Chicago, Dec. 25, 1972)

a tear gas cannister set beforehand in the civic opera house exploded during the fifth performance of the shenyang acrobatic troupe on december 23.

the cannister seemed to have been placed secretly in the opera house by a reactionary element. but this mean disturbance failed to prevent the performance from being continued the same evening or wreck the friendship between the chinese and american peoples. it only served to arouse the strongest indignation among the audience and called forth warmer acclamations for the performance.

all the performances given by the shenyang acrobatic troupe of china in chicago were warmly received by the spectators. soon after the performance started on december 23 evening, the tear gas cannister laid in the auditorium erupted and the smoke emitted forced the spectators to withdraw to the lobby. half an hour later after the house was cleared, wang wen-kuei, secretary-general of the shenyang acrobatic troupe, went on stage to address the spectators on behalf of the troupe and announce the continuation of the performance. his speech was repeatedly interrupted by warm applause.

he said: "the performance tour of the shenyang acrobatic troupe of china in the united states aims at enhancing the friendship between the people of china and the united states. the event which happened a moment ago showed that a handful of reactionaries in the united states tried vainly to sabotage the friendship of the chinese and american peoples. but we firmly believe that the american people are willing to be friendly with the chinese people. the handful of reactionaries can never succeed in their shameful attempt to destroy the growing friendship between the people of china and the united states."

during the performance afterwards, the actors and actresses displayed stronger determination and greater militancy and the response among the audience was even more enthusiastic. at the end of the performance, the whole house rose to its feet to greet the acrobats with prolonged ovation and applause. the actors and actresses answered curtain calls for eight times while the spectators raised their hands or waved their handkerchiefs. the acrobats on the stage held high a banner reading "long live the friendship between the chinese and american peoples" and waved flowers to greet the spectators. friendly feelings pervaded the theatre as applause and cheers among the audience mingled with those on stage.

when the performance was temporarily interrupted and the smoke in the house was being cleared, the spectators who stayed in the lobby and at the entrance of the theatre expressed regards to the acrobatic troupe members whom they met. some of them said: "shame to the reactionary exclamation" "this was done by a handful of reactionaries. they can't break the friendship between the american and chinese peoples." another said excitedly: "your performance is exceptionally good tonight. i like you very much exclamation"

as the chinese actors and actresses left the house at the end of the performance, many spectators stayed outside waving to them.

Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe Concludes Performances in Chicago

(NCNA-English Chicago, Dec. 25, 1972)

the chinese shenyang acrobatic troupe left here for indianapolis this afternoon after an 8-day performance tour in chicago.

the acrobatic troupe gave six performances before a total of some 19,000 chicagoans. the chinese acrobatic art has won warm praises from the public and the press.

yesterday afternoon the troupe gave its farewell performance in the packed civic opera house which has a capacity of 3,500 seats. the spectators kept applauding and cheering. when the artistes had undone their make-up and were about to leave, a group of spectators waiting at the entrance in spite of cold shook hands with them and asked for their autographs.

the successful performances of the chinese artistes in chicago made a deep impression upon the public. a black worker at a university told hsinhua that "the chinese acrobats perform not for themselves, but for the people. their spiritual outlook is good, their skill is superior. this deeply impressed me."

a woman worker at an opera house said to her chinese friends, "i have worked in this opera house for more than 40 years. your performance is one of the finest shows i have ever seen over the past 40 years."

the acrobatic troupe has received many letters and messages of congratulations, and its members have received souvenirs from the spectators.

chicago newspapers have published commentaries, articles and photos on the performances. some items were televised nationally by abc, nbc and cba.

during its stay in chicago, the chinese acrobatic troupe visited some places.

on december 22, richard j. daley, mayor of chicago, received the head and some members of the chinese acrobatic troupe at the chicago city council. the host and guests exchanged gifts.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

FRG National Table Tennis Delegation in Peking

(NCNA-English _ Peking, Dec. 26, 1972)

the table tennis team of the federal republic of germany played a friendly contest with the chinese team this evening at the capital indoor stadium packed by 18,000 spectators. this was the visiting team's third contest in china.

the contest included a men's singles match, a women's singles match, a men's team match and a women's team match (played according to the rules for the men's team event). chinese players hsu shao-fa, wang wen-jung and hsi en-ting took the men's team match 5:1 against a f.r.g. team made up of klaus schmittinger, wilfried lieck and eberhard schoeler. in the women's team match, chinese palyers cheng min-chih, li li and cheng huai-ying won 5:0 from f.r.g. players kirsten krueger, agnes simon and diane schoeler. f.r.g. player jochen leiss defeated chinese player hsu ching-min 2:0 in the men's singles match. f.r.g. player wiebke hendriksen lost to chinese girl chiu pao-chin 0:2.

the f.r.g. team played the peking team on december 24. the f.r.g. men's team won the contest in five straight matches whereas the peking girls won 5:4. before the team events, two singles matches were played. eberhard schoeler of the f.r.g. defeated li hsiao-tung of peking 2:0 and peking woman player yen kuei-li won from w. hendriksen of the f.r.g. with the same score.

in the past few days, the table tennis delegation from the federal republic of germany visited the peking physical culture institute, the great hall of the people, the palace museum, the great wall and the summer palace. end item

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

January 9, 1973 No. 5291

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* NATIONAL *
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PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

Sum Up Seriously the Result of Learning from the People and Further Develop Activities of Learning from the People

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 26, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang, December 23, 1972) On New Year's Eve, the "Advance River Crossing Heroic Company" (先遣渡江英雄連) of a certain unit of the PLA stationed in Luta mobilized the cadres and fighters of the whole company to sum up seriously the result of their learning from the people during the past year. During the summing up, the Party branch of the company specially invited the secretary of the Party branch of Chinshan production brigade, where the company was stationed to give an account of the experience of the Party branch of the production brigade in its development. Fighters of various squads went separately to different teams, and by working shoulder-to-shoulder alongside the poor and lower-middle peasants, carrying out winter farmland capital construction in a big way and at the same time modestly soliciting the views of the masses, looking for gaps and drawing up measures, further developed the activity of learning from the people.

This heroic company possesses a glorious revolutionary tradition. In the course of fulfilling the mission of crossing the River as an advance party to carry out reconnaissance during the period of the Liberation War, and in the campaign of pursuing the fleeing Chiang army for over a thousand li, by relying closely on the people and protecting the interests of the masses, it was commended highly by the upper level and the people.

Since the past several years, this company has been carrying out its duties in Chinshan production brigade of Tungfeng commune in Chuangho hsien, Liaoning Province. At the beginning of this year, the Party branch of the company organized the whole company to study seriously Chairman Mao's

directive, "The Liberation Army should learn from the people of the whole country," and, looking back on the history of the company's fight in unity with the people and its victories, carried out education in revolutionary tradition, and enabled the fighters to raise higher their consciousness of learning from the people.

The Party branch also regularly examines the state of the company's learning from the people, publicizes good examples in learning, and by summing up and exchanging experience in this direction, turns the activity of learning from the people into a routine in the whole company, enabling it to assimilate rich political nourishments from the people constantly and strengthen company building.

The Party branch of the company attaches great importance to making use of the experience of the people in class struggle and line struggle for carrying out education on the cadres and fighters, and by enabling them to link line education and learning from the people together, has achieved good results.

This July, when carrying out an in-depth study of Chairman Mao's teaching, "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything," the Party branch organized the cadres and fighters to study seriously works of Marx and Lenin as well as writings of Chairman Mao, and stepping out of their barracks, they went separately to the 16 production teams of Chinshan production brigade to conduct social investigation, and invited old Party members and old poor peasants to tell the history of the struggle between the two lines in the countryside. The Party branch of the company also directed everybody to study the history of the struggle between the two lines in Chinshan production brigade in relation to the experience of the struggle between the two lines in army construction of the company, and enabled the commanders and fighters to deepen their comprehension of Chairman Mao's teaching.

The Party branch of the company also regularly uses the revolutionary spirit shown by the poor and lower-middle peasants in the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" mass movement where the company is stationed in carrying out education in arduous struggle in the company, to enable the commanders and fighters to maintain always the political character of hard struggle of the people's army.

Fighter Han Chih-p'ing, while assisting the masses in doing manual labor noticed that Chao Kuei-chi, the deputy leader of Liangkou production team was making use of his spare time for repairing shoes for the commune members, and he was deeply educated. He thereupon took Chao Kuei-chi for his teacher and modestly learned the fine character of hard work and simple living of the poor and lower-middle peasants as well as the art of shoe mending. In the company, he also made use of his rest period to mend shoes actively for the comrades. In the past year, together with Lin Wen-hung, another fighter, he has mended more than 150 pairs of shoes for the company and the people where they were garrisoned.

In the past, this company has to buy several ten thousand catties of vegetable a year locally. This year, the commanders and fighters of the whole company, following the example of the spirit of arduous struggle of the poor and lower-middle peasants in overcoming successively drought, waterlogging and typhoon attacks to reap a better harvest in agriculture, took cartloads of stones from the barren hillside, carried back baskets of loose soil from other places to build a vegetable patch and succeeded in becoming self-sufficient in vegetable.

In the course of learning from the people, the cadres and fighters of this company have formed even closer ties with the poor and lower-middle peasants. The company understands thoroughly the needs of a particular production team and which commune household is in difficulty, and voluntarily gives assistance and helps them solve their difficulties.

Chao Ta-niang, a commune member of the Kaopao production team had to go to the hospital because of a serious illness, and a blood transfusion was urgently required to save her. The cadres and fighters of the company raced to the hopsital to donate blood and enabled her to be removed from danger.

The fighters ardently love the people and the people ardently love the soldiers like their own kin. The leading Party and government organs and the poor and lower-middle peasants in the area where they are garrisoned are extremely concerned over the revolutionization development of the company as well as the growth of the fighters. They regularly send over old poor peasants, old Party members and old cadres to make remember-hardship and count-blessings reports and to talk about the condition of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the countryside. When the company encounters any difficulty in work the poor and lower-middle peasants would also enthusiastically help them solve the problem, thereby further strengthening unity between the army and the people.

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A Certain Unit under PLA Canton Command Sets Up Evening School To Help Office Cadres in Reading and Study

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 26, 1972)

(NCNA Canton, December 25, 1972) Since the beginning of this year, a certain unit under the PLA Canton Command has been perseveringly running an evening school. Members of the Party committee of the unit serve as teachers, helping office cadres in reading and study and in raising their level of mastery of Marxist theory.

With the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work developed in depth, the cadres of this army unit have further raised their consciousness of reading and study, and the Party committee also strengthens tutoring in study. In the light of the characteristics of office work, the Party committee set up an evening school, giving tutoring two evenings each week. It appoints one of its standing committee members to take charge of this work and draws up a tutoring plan every month. The leading comrades of the Party committee conscientiously prepare lessons, teach lessons personally, and often go to investigate the cadres' condition of reading and solicit their opinion on the teaching of lessons. Sometimes, they arouse all to hold group discussions of the problems which the cadres raise in the course of study. Meanwhile, they bring these problems back to the Party committee to study and then bring the experience of the Party committee and of the committee members in the study back to the evening school for teaching the cadres and helping them solve the difficult points met in the course of study. This also gives an impetus to the study conducted by the Party committee.

Running of this evening school helps the office cadres carry out study in a more organized and more planned way, more to the point and with better results. Before this evening school was set up, the cadres of this army unit were determined to study "Anti-Dühring" by their own effort. Later, some comrades put this book aside because they met with some difficulties in reading it. After this evening school was set up, the Party committee promptly gave the cadres assistance in solving some difficult problems met in the course of private study, and helped them in smoothly finishing reading the part on philosophy in "Anti-Dühring." Now, the cadres of this army unit can arrange private study in accordance with the schedule of study set by the evening school, read one book after another according to plan, and deepen their understanding of the viewpoints one after another. They have scored rather good results.

After raising the level of their mastery of Marxist theory through study in the evening school, many of the office cadres of this army unit have become tutors in study at the basic level when they come to the company units. Since the beginning of this year, 36 office cadres have come down to the company level to tutor the fighters and have helped the companies train 95 tutors, giving an impetus to the deep-going development of the reading and study movement in the companies.

* * *

BASIC-LEVEL CADRES

A Good Method of Training Cadres

- Investigation into the condition of the cadres' reading class run by Shanghai No. 17 Cotton Mill

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 27, 1972)

Under the premise of leading the cadres to study while in active service, the Party committee of Shanghai No. 17 Cotton Mill holds a reading class and adopts the method of training cadres in turn and by detaching them from production, thereby helping them one by one to study books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. Since April 1971, this mill has held 15 reading classes attended by more than 553 people. Almost all the leading members of the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at the levels of the mill, the works and the shop, and the principal cadres of the workers' congress and of the CYL have attended such classes at least once and some of them thrice.

Most of the cadres of this mill were former workers. They belong to a relatively low cultural level and have met with difficulties in their study of theory. In particular, cadres on the first line of production were burdened with much concrete work and could hardly spare time for study. The Party committee held short-term reading classes, so as to enable the cadres generally to take out some time and sit down quietly to read some books and get suitable tutoring and, subsequently, raise their level of mastery of Marxist theory.

In the reading class, the students conscientiously read the full text of works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao for the sake of the revolution. They do private study seriously and discuss problems actively. Sometimes, they may have dissenting opinions on the interpretation given by the tutors. Then the tutors would get together with them to hold discussion and to achieve unified thinking gradually and help them deepen their understanding of some of the basic Marxist points of view.

The reading classes work hard to implement the policy of integrating theory with practice, and perseveringly combine reading and study with the criticism against swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and combine historical struggle with practical struggle. The cadres conscientiously read through a book mainly through private study. Whenever they study a chapter, they would first do private study individually and then hold group discussions, so as to understand preliminarily the historical background, spiritual essence and basic viewpoint of the original article. After that, the tutor would make an instructive explanation of the main points. Then the cadres study the original article and hold discussion again. After finishing reading a book, they would again organize all to exchange ideas on what they have learned, so as to consolidate what they have achieved in study. Revolutionary mass criticism is carried out throughout the course of study and all cadres are led to apply the Marxist viewpoint in criticizing all sorts of reactionary fallacies disseminated by opportunists in the past and by

swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. In this way, the cadres build up their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism and deepen their understanding of the original works.

In deciding the membership of each group of cadres to attend the reading class, the Party committee of Shanghai No. 17 Cotton Mill does its utmost to coordinate the cadres belonging to a comparatively high cultural level with those belonging to a comparatively low cultural level, the old, middle-aged cadres with the younger ones, and political work cadres with vocational work cadres, and pay particular attention to manning this reading class with backbone elements in study. Practice shows that proper coordination in study would enable members of this reading class to help and learn from one another in a better way, to overcome their own shortcomings by learning from one another's strong points, and to make improvement together. With regard to the few cadres belonging to a very low cultural level, the Party committee makes them study culture and policies simultaneously in spare-time school instead of attending such reading class.

Each reading class usually accommodates about 40 members. This cotton mill comprises seven works, 27 shops and four groups and offices. Each of these units spares an average of one cadre to participate in study in each of these classes. The length of time of study is determined in accordance with the content of study, varying from nine days to three weeks. The content of study is made to correspond as much as possible with the content of study currently carried out by cadres of the whole mill, so that the cadres might, upon return to their units after attending the reading class, play a better role in leading study and criticizing revisionism.

The Party committee of this mill perseveres in holding reading classes to train cadres by rotation and by detaching them from production temporarily. Rather good results have been achieved in this concern. The cadres reflect that they make great achievements each time they attend a reading class and that they change greatly for the better after carrying out study.

After attending a reading class, some cadres do away with the idea that theoretical study is something mysterious, build up their confidence in learning revolutionary theories and begin to cultivate the habit of reading and study, laying a good foundation of in-service study at ordinary times. Returning from the reading class to the workshop, some cadres not only persevere in study but also set up small-scale reading classes or groups and lead all other cadres to carry out spare-time theoretical study, giving an impetus to theoretical study throughout the mill.

At present, an atmosphere of studying works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao has begun to take shape among the cadres of this mill. Cadres at and above the level of a Party branch secretary have generally read through four books by Marx and Lenin.

Tung Ch'iu-fang, a member of the Party committee, is a new cadre. Formerly, she had deep indignation against swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i

type. But she was not good at making deep-going criticism theoretically. After systematically studying "The State and Revolution," she applied the basic viewpoint of the Marxist doctrine on the state as expounded by Lenin in this article and, at a meeting of cadres of the whole mill, criticized the reactionary fallacies of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in maliciously attacking the dictatorship of the proletariat, uncovered their reactionary political nature, the absurdity of their theories and the deceptive nature of their tactics. Her criticism reached a certain depth.

Chi Chao-ti, secretary of the Party branch of the 3rd squad of the No. 3 weaving works, has attended three reading classes and studied three works by Marx and Lenin, namely, "Communist Manifesto," "The State and Revolution" and "Critique of the Gotha Program." She gradually deepened her understanding of the Marxist doctrine on class struggle and dictatorship of the proletariat and further raised her consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. She took the education in the Party's basic line as an important part of the content of the Party's organizational life and paid attention to grasping examples of practical class struggle to arouse the masses to criticize the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, thereby raising their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle. In accordance with the proposal made by Chi Chao-ti, the Party committee organize the secretaries of the Party branches of various works according to the morning, noon and night shifts. These secretaries sit together to study for half a day every week and to teach and help each other. Thus, the secretaries of the Party branches were urged to carry out private study without leaving their parts of works.

Judging from the practice in this mill in the past year and more, running the reading classes enables the cadres to study Marxism in a better way and, in addition, has the following several strong points: The cadres, especially the new cadres, who work temporarily in place of the comrades who have gone to attend study classes, may receive more tempering in the course of practical struggle. Meanwhile, in the reading classes, members of the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of this mill, carrying themselves as ordinary students, get together with the cadres of the works and shops to read books, to criticize revisionism and to discuss problems, thereby further cementing the relationship between the superiors and their subordinates. In the course of running the reading classes, this mill selects some suitable comrades continuously from among the workers to serve as tutors. The expansion of the ranks of tutors of the reading classes and the raising of the level of Marxist doctrine help build up a theoretical force of the working class step by step throughout this mill.

- NCNA correspondent and
NCNA reporter

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ECONOMY AND PRODUCTION

Equal Importance Should Be Given To Practicing Economy and Increasing Production

by

Kung-yeh P'ing (公冶平)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 26, 1972)

There exists in some of our enterprises a certain tendency to pay more attention to increasing production without giving so much attention to practicing economy. Consequently, although there is quite an increase in output, the waste of materials and capital is also not small. That is most inimical to the speeding up of our construction undertakings.

In his article "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People" Chairman Mao has specially dealt with the problem of practicing economy. He said, "We must see to it that all our cadres and all our people constantly bear in mind that ours is a big socialist country but an economically backward and poor one, and this is a very great contradiction. To make China rich and strong needs several decades of intense effort, which will include, among other things, the effort to practice strict economy and combat waste, i.e., the policy of building up our country through hard work and frugality." Leading cadres and the broad masses of workers should appreciate deeply this teaching of Chairman Mao and maintain the policy of building up our country through hard work and frugality by practicing strict economy and combating waste. Only in that way could the backward economic physiognomy of our country be more quickly transformed and our country to become prosperous and strong more quickly.

The general line for socialist construction is for achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in an all-round manner. If we do not practice strict economy and combat waste, how could we realize the object of "economical results"? The state has set a demand on each enterprise to fulfill seven targets in an all-round manner. They are, the output target, the output value target, the quality target, the variety target, the labor productivity target, the raw material, material, fuel and power consumption target, and the target of handing of profits to the upper level. If we do not practice strict economy and combat waste, how could we fulfill these seven targets in an all-round manner?

Some people invariably think that increasing production means developing the source and practicing economy is regulating the flow, and developing the source is more important than regulating the flow. Such an idea is one-sided. Although increasing production is developing the source, practicing economy is not merely a matter of regulating the flow. Specifically speaking, it is also developing the source, that is, developing the course for increasing production.

Take the case of the Linhsi mine of the K'ailuan Coal Mine published today for example. The broad masses of workers of this mine, by adopting the method of sweeping up loose bits of coal and recovering coal dust and saving them bit by bit, have in a single year saved tens of thousand tons of coal. From actual results we can see that the coal saved is also equivalent to a production increase in coal, and such coal used in construction could also open up source of power for increasing production as well as a source for increasing the production of chemical products. How could it be said that practicing economy is merely a matter of regulating the flow?

Owing to the great development in socialist construction, there is a feeling in many departments that the supply of raw material and material is unable to cope with the demand, and because of that, to practice strict economy and combat waste and to use a bit less of raw material and material to produce a bit more of product has become a pressing task. If we want to increase production, we must practice strict economy. Only by practicing strict economy and combating waste can the drive to increase production be better stimulated. People who do not attach importance to the practice of economy are those who do not understand the dialectical relationship between practicing economy and increasing production, and in effect are also those who do not attach importance to increasing production.

Leading members of all enterprises must solve as a guiding thought the problem of giving equal importance to practicing economy and increasing production. In advancing the targets for increasing production, they should at the same time also advance targets for practicing economy. Not only must there be concrete measures for increasing production, but there must also be concrete measures for practicing economy.

In carrying out line education on the workers, it is necessary to carry out education regularly on the general line of building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results as well as on the revolutionary tradition of hard work, frugality and thrift, so that, in the all-round development of the practice economy-increase production mass movement for high production, better quality, safety, variety and low consumption, the policy of practicing strict economy and combating waste may truly be able to take root in the mind of the broad masses of workers and be carried out in action by the broad masses of workers.

Chairman Mao teaches: "Without the style of hard struggle, it is impossible to maintain a firm and correct orientation." In the production of enterprises, to practice strict economy and combat waste is an important part of the content of cultivating the style of hard struggle. From that we can see that practicing economy is of great significance not only economically, but also politically. Leading members of enterprises should give this matter their full attention and must never treat it lightly.

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CEMENT PRODUCTION

China Builds More Small Cement Works

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 28, 1972)

china has added more than 600 small cement works this year, bringing the total to over 2,400. these works completed their production quotas for 1972 by early november and accounted for 48 per cent of the nation's output.

scattered across the country, these works are chiefly providing cement for building reservoirs, power stations, pumping stations, aqueducts, irrigation ditches, bridges, threshing grounds, barns, pigsties, ammonia water tanks and housing in the countryside. a portion is used for making cement boats, wire poles and a host of other products.

the hsinhsiang region of central china's honan province in recent years completed 80 reservoirs, 200 electric pumping stations, 1,000 kilometres of irrigation ditches and 40,000 pump wells with locally-made cement these facilities bring 60 per cent of the region's farmland under irrigation. the region reported a 26 per cent increase in this summer's grain output over last year's despite a prolonged dry spell.

shanghai's outskirts, hsiyang county in shansi province, and several counties in honan province built underground cement-lined irrigation ditches to detain water and at the same time save farmland. people of kazakh nationality at the foot of the tienshan mountains constructed water projects with locally-made cement to lead in melted snow and ice to water their farmland and pastures.

adding small cement works is application of the policy of the simultaneous development of big, medium and small enterprises and the simultaneous use of modern and indigenous methods, and mobilizing enthusiasm from both central and local departments. china produced a little over 600,000 tons of cement in 1949, the year of liberation. many big cement plants went into production after liberation and played a big part in supporting china's industrial construction and national defence and in aiding other countries. at the same time, large numbers of small cement works were built under the guidance of the general policy of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor". their production shows an average annual 31 per cent growth since 1969.

these small works need a little investment and give quick results. they have comparatively simple machinery and are easy to operate. they can be run by people's

communes, production brigades and neighbourhood communities as well as provinces, cities and counties. the fuel and chemical industry departments have set up 120 such works to meet a substantial part of their own needs.

generally begun with simple equipment, the small cement works have expanded production thanks to technical renovation. a number of 32,000-ton works built on a standard china-model doubled its output in a few years by technical innovations and better management. now, many small works have made equipment to mechanize or semi-mechanize the work.

many small cement works are using shells, lime coral, slag, cold dust, coalstones and calcium carbon residue to produce quality cement.

DROUGHT

Central China Province Defeats Natural Calamities and Wrests Good Harvest

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Dec. 28, 1972)

the central china province of honan has reported a total grain output this year equal to that of 1971, itself a good harvest year. output of cotton, oil-bearing crops, tobacco, ambary hemp and tussah silk cocoons was higher and the number of pigs increased.

there was little rain from the time of spring sowing to summer planting. by mid-july, the drought was general. the rainy season came earlier than usual in the southeastern regions, and excessive rain caused water-logging. some areas were hit by hailstorms, windstorms, pests and frost. the party organizations at all levels led the people in a determined fight against these natural disasters.

when the hsinhsiang administrative region was hit by a severe drought, some 6,000 cadres, led by leading members of party organizations at all levels, went to work alongside the peasants. day and night, people drew water from rivers and wells for irrigation. in areas where water sources were scarce, they carried water on shoulder poles and horse carts from far away to sow the autumn crops in time. the three-month battle yielded a harvest that exceeded the good year of 1971 by 100,000 tons. of the 16 counties and cities in the region, 13 reported yields above 3 tons per hectare, the target set in

the national programme for agricultural development for the areas north of the yellow river.

the province's persistent efforts to expand water conservancy works played an important role in fighting the elements. some 2,000 big, medium-sized and small reservoirs were built in the past decade and more in hilly regions. 420,000 pump wells were added on the plains. more than 100 rivers were dredged or widened, raising flood-prevention capacity several fold. the irrigated acreage has been expanded to 2.6 million hectares.

forestry, livestock breeding, side occupations and fishery have been developed simultaneous with agriculture in line with chairman mao's principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development".

East China Province Defeats Severe Drought for Good Harvests

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Dec. 28, 1972)

east china's shantung province defeated a severe drought this year and its total grain output was higher than in 1971, itself a good year.

the province also wrested a good harvest of tobacco, fruit and marine products and a fairly good harvest of cotton and peanut.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels led the rural cadres and commune members in dogged work to offset the effects of drought. they led in water from rivers and tapped underground water, which irrigated some 2.66 million hectares. in feicheng county, where 60 per cent of the farmland is in dry hilly areas, the peasants made full use of the irrigation works built in recent years and achieved more than 3.8 tons per hectare and an all-time high total cotton output.

big achievements have been made since liberation in 1949 in harnessing the yellow, huai and haiho rivers. thirtyeight sluice-gates, 45 siphon projects and 33 pumping stations have been put up along the yellow river to tap its water in the province for irrigation. in addition, some 66,000 hectares were improved by adding silt from the yellow river. large tracts of alkali-affected soil were turned into high-yield grain fields.

during the drought, yellow river water was diverted to irrigate some 533,000 hectares. at the same time, water was led in from smaller rivers and lakes to upland plots where well water was not sufficient for irrigation. in the tehchou administrative region, 380,000 hectares were irrigated by river and well water during the prolonged drought. this ensured a total grain yield 20 per cent over the previous year.

while harnessing the three major rivers, the people of shantung took comprehensive measures covering soil improvement, irrigation and forestry to build up fields that give high, stable yields despite drought or excessive rains. in 1972 alone, some 400,000 hectares of such fields were added. the irrigated acreage in the province was enlarged by more than 400,000 hectares this year.

the industrial departments in the province supplied five to 28 per cent more machinery, chemical fertilizer, cement, pesticides and electric power in 1972 than in 1971. factories and mines sent out hundreds of cadres, workers and technicians to help the peasants maintain and repair farm implements during the struggle against drought. transport and commercial departments also did a good job of supplying the rural areas with means of production.

SUGAR CANE

Southern China Areas Gather Good Sugar Cane Harvests

(NCNA-English - Peking, Dec. 27, 1972)

three provinces and an autonomous region in southern china, major sugar cane producers, report good harvests this year with higher total and per-hectare output.

rises in total output compared with 1971 are: in kwangtung province 20 per cent; fukien, 30 per cent; and yunnan, 10 per cent. total and per unit output in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region also went up.

concentrating on grain and developing a diversified economy, kwangtung enlarged the sugar cane acreage this year. communes in some producing areas had good harvests despite typhoons.

commune members in fukien reclaimed hillsides and sandy tracts to expand the sugar cane acreage. the province's acreage topped last year's by 6,600 hectares. some counties in hilly areas planted a good early-ripening, cold-resistant strain on a large acreage, and harvests gave higher total and per-hectare output.

the sugar cane acreage in kwangsi exceeded this year's state plan by 12 per cent, being 20 per cent higher than last year's.

yunnan completed its planting two weeks ahead of schedule.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

Peking Acrobatic Troupe Leaves Algeria for Sudan

(NCNA-English Algiers, Dec. 26, 1972)

the peking acrobatic troupe left here today for a friendly visit to the democratic republic of the sudan.

the troupe was seen off at the airport by bourisak, deputy director of the foreign relations department of the algerian ministry of information and culture, bestangi, general manager of the algerian national theatre, and others.

chinese charge d'affaires ad interim hou teh-chang was also present.

during its stay here, the troupe gave a total of 11 performances in algiers and oran. it also performed specially for in-patients at the douera hospital in a suburb of algiers.

algerian spectators appreciated the chinese performances and gave the artistes warm encouragement. some of them said that the troupe had brought to algeria not only traditional chinese acrobatic art but also the chinese people's goodwill for the algerian people.

some algerians travelled several hundred kilometres to watch the performance. there were also those who wrote to the chinese performers or presented them with souvenirs or photos as an expression of their friendship toward the chinese people.

the algerian paper "la republique" commented on december 9, "the peking acrobatic troupe is marvellous ... in the unrivaled skill, grace and intelligence of the acrobats, conjurors, and musicians." "the chinese acrobats, who have inherited the time-honoured traditions of their people in so rich a repertoire, have come here with a message of profound friendship."

friends of the algerian culture circles helped in setting and clearing the stage and showed solicitude and concern to the troupe members. through the visit, the troupe members obtained a better knowledge of the algerian people's struggle against imperialism and their tremendous accomplishment in developing national economy and culture.

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Red Cross Donates Supplies to Fire-Afflicted People in Burma

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 27, 1972)

the red cross society of china sent a message today to u san maung, president of the red cross society of burma, expressing sympathy and concern for the fire-afflicted people in mergui city, tenasserim district, burma.

the message said, "having learnt about the fire in mergui city, tenasserim district of burma, which destroyed many houses and rendered thousands of people homeless, the chinese people express their sympathy and concern for the afflicted people. the red cross society of china has decided to donate to your society rmb 200,000 yuan's worth of supplies (comprising cotton blankets, cloth, knitware and medicine) to help the afflicted people of mergui overcome their temporary difficulties. please convey the chinese people's solicitous regards to the afflicted people in your country."

CHINA AND CANADA

Liao Cheng-chih, Chiao Kuan-hua Meet Canadian Friendly Personages Mr. and Mrs. Endicott

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 27, 1972)

liao cheng-chih and chiao kuan-hua this evening met with canadian friendly personages mr. james g. endicott and mrs. endicott and gave a banquet in their honour. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present at the meeting and banquet were yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of organizations concerned ting hsueh-sung, shao yu, li en-chiu, shan ta-chi and yu chang-ching.

mr. and mrs. endicott arrived in peking on december 19 at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND DAHOMEY

Dahomeyan Government Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 27, 1972)

the government delegation of the republic of dahomey led by major michel alladaye, minister of foreign affairs, arrived here from shanghai by air this morning for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

members of the delegation are: captain nestor beheton, minister of transport, posts and tele-communications, gratien pognon, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary and permanent representative to the united nations, jean pierre niery, technical counsellor to the presidential office, bernard adikpeto, director of rural engineering, and louis vieyra, deputy director of economic research and estimates under the board of planning.

greeting the distinguished dahomeyan guests at the airport were chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, kuo lu, vice-minister of communications, and leading members of departments concerned.

the airport flew the national flags of dahomey and china. when the dahomeyan foreign minister and other distinguished guests stepped down from the plane, foreign minister chi peng-fei and others stepped forward, warmly shook hands with them and extended a welcome.

when the distinguished guests left shanghai this morning, they were seen off at the airport by feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of local departments concerned.

Chinese and Dahomeyan Foreign Ministers Hold Talks in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 27, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and dahomeyan foreign minister major michel alladaye held talks here this evening.

taking part in the talks were members of the dahomeyan government delegation captain nestor beheton, minister of transport, posts and tele-communications; gratien pognon, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary and permanent representative to the united nations; jean pierre niery, technical counsellor to the presidential office; bernard adikpeto, director of rural engineering; and louis vieyra,

deputy director of economic research and estimates under the board of planning.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were ho ying, vice-foreign minister; and leading members and staff members of departments concerned, including cheng fei, wen yeh-chan, wang ming-chun and kao chien-chung.

the talks proceeded in a friendly and sincere atmosphere.

Chinese Foreign Minister Gives Banquet in Honor of Dahomeyan Foreign Minister and Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 27, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei gave a banquet here this evening, warmly welcoming major michel alladaye, minister of foreign affairs of the republic of dahomey, and all members of the government delegation he is leading.

the chinese and dahomeyan foreign ministers spoke at the banquet, which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

chi peng-fei in his speech extended a warm welcome to the dahomeyan government delegation led by his excellency foreign minister michel alladaye.

the chinese foreign minister praised the industrious and brave dahomeyan people for their long and tireless efforts in defence of state sovereignty and national independence. he said: "recently, the new dahomeyan government headed by president mathieu kerekou has stressed, in internal affairs, national unity and the development of national economy and, in external affairs, it has announced the pursuit of the policy of non-alignment, insisted on african unity and solidarity and proclaimed its support for the african national liberation movement. the chinese government appreciates and supports the above-mentioned just stand of the dahomeyan government."

he stated, "the great african people are daily awakening and getting united. they are advancing valiantly and shoulder to shoulder in the struggle to fight against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and racism and to win and safeguard national independence." "the african countries, together with small and medium countries on the other continents, oppose the hegemony and power politics of the superpowers; they have become an important force of the third world and are playing an increasingly great role in international affairs.

the chinese people firmly support the african people's just struggle," he said.

chi peng-fei said: "china and dahomey are afro-asian countries. the two peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. the current visit to china of the dahomeyan government delegation led by his excellency minister michel alladaye will surely make a positive contribution to the new development of the friendly relations between our two countries. we are firmly convinced that with the joint efforts of the governments and peoples of our two countries and on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, the friendly relations and cooperation between china and dahomey have broad prospects."

in his speech, minister michel alladaye expressed thanks for the welcome, hospitality and friendship they have received and enjoyed since they set foot on the land of china. he pointed out: "this is not the first meeting between two peoples who are strangers to each other, but in fact a reunion of two countries friendly to each other despite geographical distance. they are reunited today despite the obstacles placed between them for a time by the enemies who do not acknowledge the african personality.

"a small country tens of thousands of kilometres away from peking, dahomey has long been aware of the points of similarity between its evolution and problems and the political and economic history of modern china, in fact, the great revolution of the great chinese people."

the minister said: "we are conscious that the form of cooperation we are seeking is, first of all, the re-establishment of explicit, entirely unequivocal relations between our peoples and governments. it is for this that we would like to declare here, as a prelude to the talks we are going to have during our stay in china, our determination to usher in a new era in the relations between the people's republic of china and the republic of dahomey."

"to us, the dahomeyans", the minister declared, "these relations of friendship and cooperation can be developed for the common good of our two peoples only through mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence."

"we dahomeyans are proud to share these objectives with the people and government of the people's republic of china, the sole legal government of china," he declared.

attending the banquet were vice-foreign minister ho ying, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua, vice-minister of communications kuo lu, director of the telecommunications administration chung fu-hsiang, and leading members of departments concerned hsiang chien, tu ching-yun, ho kung-kai, an chih-yuan, cheng fei, wen yeh-chan, wu yin-hsien, wang ming-chun, wang chih-fan, kao chien-chung and lu ping.

Dahomeyan Foreign Minister Sees Ballet Performance in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 28, 1972)

major michel alladaye, minister of foreign affairs of the republic of dahomey, and the government delegation he is leading attended here this evening a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" presented by the china dance drama troupe.

the distinguished guests from dahomey were accompanied at the performance by ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister, chung fu-hsiang, director of the telecommunications administration, and leading members of departments concerned, including wu yin-hsien, wen yeh-chan and wang ming-chun.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Ambassador to Iran Calls on Iranian Princess

(NCNA-English Teheran, Dec. 26, 1972)

chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen and his wife hsiao chih called on her royal highness princess ashraf pahlavi yesterday afternoon. her royal highness the princess gave a dinner in honour of the chinese ambassador and his wife.

the chinese ambassador also called on his royal highness prince gholam reza pahlavi and her royal highness princess fatemah pahlavi respectively earlier.

friendly talks were held on these occasions.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chang Hsiang-shan Meets Japanese Trade Union Activists' Friendship Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 27, 1972)

chang hsiang-shan, a leading member of the china-japan friendship association, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the trade union activists' friendship group from six northeast japan prefectures. leader of the group is keikyu wada, deputy leader is yoshizo shimaoka and secretary-general is nasao mizuno.

present on the occasion was chang yu, a leading member of the china international travel service.

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Patriotic Front Delegation Arrives in Peking On Way Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 27, 1972)

nouhak phoumsavan, leader of the delegation of the lao patriotic front and member of the standing committee of the central committee of the front, and thao ma khaykhamphithoune, member of the delegation and member of the central committee of the front, arrived here by air this afternoon on their way home after a visit to the soviet union.

they were welcomed at the airport by chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and liang feng and kao chien-chung, deputy department directors of the foreign ministry.

on hand were ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and a.a. brezhnev, charge d'affaires ad interim of the soviet embassy in peking.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Ambassador to China Gives Reception to Mark Birthday of King Birendra

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 28, 1972)

ranadhir subba, nepalese ambassador to china, and his wife gave a reception here this evening to mark the birthday of his majesty birendra bir bikram shah deva, king of nepal.

attending the reception were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; chi peng-fei, minister, and han nien-lung, vice-minister, of foreign affairs; pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry; lai chi-fa, minister of building construction; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; wang shu-sheng, vice-minister of national defence; li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; hu yu-chih and chi fang, standing committee members of the national people's congress; and leading members of other government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including chien cheng-ying, yu mei, hsieh hua, liu fu-chih, chiao shan-min, li ching-chuan, miao hai-ling, ting kuo-yu, yang chi, hsu han-ping and wang chen.

ambassador ranadhir subba and minister chi peng-fei spoke at the reception.

in his speech, ambassador subba said: this is the first year of the reign of king birendra, and "the nepalese people are fortunate and happy to have the leadership of a king who has firmly pursued the same path, the same policy, as laid down by his late majesty king mahendra. while strictly adhering to the principle of non-alignment and neutrality, while seeking friendship with all countries and all neighbours, our king is resolved, as was his late majesty king mahendra, to be vigilant where our sovereignty or independence is concerned."

the ambassador said: "china is a good neighbour and a good friend of ours. over the years we have found, by experience, that china is a true friend who understands the problems of a friend. we hope that we on our part have proved that nepal is a dependable friend of china. we want this relationship of friendship and understanding to continue." the ambassador expressed his happiness at every achievement in every field that china has made and wished china greater and greater success.

foreign minister chi peng-fei said: "nepal is a country with a long history and ancient culture; the courageous and talented nepalese people have a glorious

tradition of resisting foreign aggression. during the past year, the government and people of the kingdom of nepal, under the leadership of his majesty king birendra, have adhered to the policies formulated by the late king mahendra and achieved marked successes in the struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty as well as in national construction and the development of their national economy. the government and people of china heartily rejoice at this and sincerely wish the government and people of the kingdom of nepal new and continuous successes."

he said: "china and nepal have been close and friendly neighbours since ancient times, and there exists a profound traditional friendship between the two peoples. since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and nepal, the friendship and relations of friendly cooperation between our two countries have made new and continuous progress. recently, prime minister bista and mme bista paid a friendly visit to china, bringing with them the profound friendly sentiments of the nepalese people for the chinese people, and made a new contribution to the development of china-nepal friendship."

foreign minister chi peng-fei expressed his deep conviction that the friendly and good-neighbourly relations between china and nepal, based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence, would surely grow with each passing day through the common efforts of both countries.

present at the reception were also diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

Nepalese Consul-General in Lhasa Gives Banquet Celebrating Birthday Anniversary of King Birendra

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Dec. 28, 1972)

dor bahadur bista, consul-general of the kingdom of nepal in lhasa, gave a banquet here this afternoon to celebrate the 28th birthday of his majesty birendra bir bikram shah deva, king of nepal.

attending the banquet were leading members of the revolutionary committee of the tibet autonomous region and the lhasa municipal revolutionary committee including jen jung and jen chang. bista and jen jung spoke at the banquet which proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Diplomat in China Gives Banquet for Visiting Korean Vegetables Study Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 27, 1972)

li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in china, gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the korean vegetables study group led by hong jang su.

attending the banquet were fan tzu-yu, chinese minister, and chao fa-sheng, vice-minister, of commerce; and leading members of departments concerned.

present were all members of the korean vegetables study group and officials of the korean embassy in peking.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Korean Vegetables Study Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 28, 1972)

the vegetables study group from the democratic people's republic of korea headed by hong jang su, vice-chairman of the commission for rural economy under the municipality of pyongyang, left peking for home by train today.

present at the railway station to see the group off were chinese vice-minister of commerce chao fa-sheng and leading members of departments concerned. also present were counsellor yu song jin and economic counsellor jon dong su of the korean embassy in peking.

during its stay in china, the group visited peking, changsha, shaoshan, tientsin and shenyang.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Mutual Supply of Goods and Payments Agreement for 1973 and Other Documents between Chinese and Vietnamese Governments Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 27, 1972)

a mutual supply of goods and payments agreement for 1973 between the governments of the people's republic of china and the democratic republic of viet nam was signed here today.

vice-premier li hsien-nien was present at the signing ceremony.

li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade of china, and ly ban, vice-minister of foreign trade of the d.r.v.n. signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

a protocol on china supplying viet nam with general goods in 1973 and a protocol on china providing viet nam with aid in the form of complete projects were also signed between the two governments today in accordance with the agreement signed on november 26, 1972 on china's economic and military materials assistance to viet nam in 1973.

signing the two protocols were chinese vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang and chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries han tsung-cheng respectively, and vice-minister of foreign trade of the d.r.v.n. ly ban.

attending the signing ceremony on the vietnamese side were ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china; nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china; and dinh van tram, nguyen huu le, nguyen tien, le quang tuong and nguyen dong.

attending the signing ceremony on the chinese side were leading members of chinese departments liang feng, wei yu-ming, wang pin, li hsien, yang jung-chieh, chang hsueh-teh and chang hsing-chiao.

before the signing ceremony, vice-premier li hsien-nien had a cordial and friendly conversation with the vietnamese comrades.

PARIS COMMUNE EXHIBITION

Exhibition on Paris Commune Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 27, 1972)

an exhibition of archives, documents and other relics relating to the paris commune opened in peking today at the china art gallery. the exhibition portrays the revolutionary struggle of the paris commune, the first regime of the proletariat in human history.

the more than 500 exhibits on display are divided into seven sections -- "dissemination of marxism", "eve of revolution", "armed uprising and founding of paris commune", "great initiative undertaking -- dictatorship of proletariat", "heroic struggle in defence of paris commune", "banner of internationalism" and "principles of paris commune are eternal".

these documents and relics were collected by british friends stanley gordon hutchins and his wife, who are now in peking as guests of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

some of the documents and relics were put on show here in the spring of 1966. more exhibits are included this time.

the articles, photos, paintings and documents show that the paris commune came into existence with the spread of marxism. great proletarian teachers marx and engels wrote the brilliant "manifesto of the communist party" in 1848 and founded in 1864 the first international, which promoted the workers' movement in many countries. a branch of the international was then established in paris.

orders and decrees issued by the commune on smashing the old state machine and improving the livelihood and working conditions of the labouring people are exhibited. these include orders and decrees on destroying the reactionary regular army and establishing the national guard, electing the committee of the commune, eliminating high salaries and stipulating the maximum limit for salaries in order to oppose bureaucracy, separating church from the state, improving the working conditions of the bakers and on the adoption of other political, social, economic, cultural and educational measures.

there are photographs showing members of the paris commune cheering as they pulled down the "column of triumph", that sinister symbol of bourgeois chauvinism, and demolished the residence of the reactionary chieftain thiers. on display are two silver coins made by the commune's mint, a photo of the standard of the 117

battalion, 9th regiment, of the national guard, and newspapers covering the activities of the commune.

after the founding of the commune, there was a life and death struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between revolution and counter-revolution. some pictures and photographs recapture the heroic battles fought by the commune fighters, including women and children, against the invading versailles troops. an enlarged photograph of the "wall of commune members" shows the heroic fight put up by the last group of more than 200 commune members before they died under the wall in lachaise square. another photograph depicts the wife of a fallen hero of the paris commune pointing to the wall and telling her two children not to forget class hatred.

the exhibition also displays books, stamps, postal cards and other articles with which the workers and progressives of various countries acclaimed the birth of the paris commune and lauded its principles. among them is a reproduction of the manuscript of the "internationale" -- "the world-wide song of the proletariat".

the exhibits leave a deep impression on the visitors. the experience and lessons of the paris commune demonstrate that the proletariat must use revolutionary violence to smash the state machine of the bourgeoisie and practise the dictatorship of the proletariat before they can accomplish their historical mission. karl marx wrote: "working men's paris, with its commune, will be for ever celebrated as the glorious harbinger of a new society. its martyrs are enshrined in the great heart of the working class." and "the principles of the commune are eternal and indestructible."

the exhibition is held under the auspices of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. among the first group of several hundred visitors to the exhibition this morning were yang chi, vice-president of the association, and leading members of other organizations yang chen-ya, hsu pin-ju, lin lin and chen ta-yuan. stanley gordon hutchins and mrs. hutchins made explanations as they guided the chinese through the gallery.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Peking Film Reception Marks Anniversary of Founding of Romanian People's Republic

(NCNA-Engkish Peking, Dec. 27, 1972)

the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries jointly gave a film reception here today to mark the 25th anniversary of the founding of the romanian people's republic.

attending the reception were nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china; and iosif chivu, minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy, and his wife; and other romanian friends in peking.

present were wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; yu chan, vice-foreign minister, and his wife tso yi; yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and leading members of departments concerned, including ti fu-tsai, kan mai, wei yu-ming, chang chuan-chung and kao lu.

a romanian feature film was shown at the reception.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh of Republic of South Vietnam Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 27, 1972)

nguyen thi binh, foreign minister of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, and her party were accorded a rousing welcome upon their arrival here by plane at five this afternoon.

welcoming the vietnamese comrades-in-arms at the airport which flew the official flag of the republic of south viet nam and the national flag of china were more than twenty leading members of chinese departments, including chi peng-fei, chinese minister of foreign affairs, keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence, wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and thousands of other people.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame sarin chhak were present.

foreign minister nguyen thi binh and her party shook hands with leading members of chinese departments concerned and cambodian foreign minister sarin chhak who waited at the planeside. beaming happily, she walked up to meet the contingent of militiawomen and acknowledged their greetings, and went round to meet the crowd of singing, dancing and slogan shouting well-wishers.

the welcomers held eye-catching streamers inscribed with "firm support to the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "firm support to the just stand of the vietnamese people at the paris negotiations exclamation u.s. imperialism must stop its war of aggression against viet nam exclamation" "firm support to the three indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" and "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and vietnamese people exclamation"

after the airport ceremony, foreign minister nguyen thi binh, accompanied by foreign minister chi peng-fei, drove to the city proper to a warm welcome by tens of thousands of people lining the streets.

present at the airport were nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and other vietnamese comrades in peking.

Peking Warmly Welcomes Minister Nguyen Thi Binh

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 27, 1972)

with profound class feelings for the vietnamese people and unbounded joy, tens of thousands of people gathered at peking airport and lined the streets today to warmly welcome nguyen thi binh, minister of foreign affairs of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam. they voiced the firm support of the chinese people to the vietnamese people fighting in the forefront of the struggle against u.s. imperialism.

minister nguyen thi binh and her party have come to pay an official and friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

when the honoured envoys of the people of south viet nam arrived at the airport and drove past the streets, the

city resounded with cheers of "warm welcome to foreign minister nguyen thi binh exclamation" "learn from the heroic vietnamese people exclamation" "salute to the heroic vietnamese people exclamation" and "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and vietnamese peoples exclamation"

the welcoming militia women said: the chinese and vietnamese people are comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe in the anti-imperialist struggle. the chinese people admire the people of south viet nam who, with the support of their compatriots in the north have fought bloody battles and performed immortal exploits over the past decade and more for the national independence of viet nam in defiance of untold hardships. "we strongly condemn the u.s. government for delaying the signing of the agreement on peace in viet nam and persisting in its war of aggression against viet nam. we hail the great victory of the people of north viet nam in downing 53 u.s. aircraft in a week. we are determined to support the vietnamese people in their just struggle till they win complete victory", they declared.

at five p.m. the plane carrying foreign minister nguyen thi binh landed at peking airport which flew the official flag of the republic of south viet nam and the national flag of china. chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign ministers chiao kuan-hua and han nien-lung, head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the chinese communist party keng piao, minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi and vice-minister chen mu-hua, vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang, vice-minister of national defence hsiao ching-kuang and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wu teh went over and warmly shook hands with nguyen thi binh and other vietnamese comrades-in-arms, expressing their cordial regards and militant greetings.

on hand were sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame sarin chhak.

accompanied by chi peng-fei and keng piao, foreign minister nguyen thi binh walked round to meet the thousands-strong welcoming crowd at the airport. the welcomers waved coloured streamers and sang and danced to express their profound feelings for the comrades-in-arms from south viet nam. five hundred armed militia women stood in salute.

colourful banners fluttered over tienanmen square and the main thoroughfare that runs east west through the city. along the route where the distinguished guests passed, there were newly erected slogan towers and huge streamers trailing down from tall buildings. slogans in chinese and vietnamese on the towers and streamers read: "firm support to the vietnamese people in their

war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "firm support to the vietnamese people's solemn and just stand in the paris negotiations exclamation u.s. imperialism must stop its war of aggression against viet nam exclamation" and "firm support to the three indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation"

when nguyen thi binh and chi peng-fei in their open car drove through tienanmen square, which was brightly illuminated by a myriad of lights, the welcomers on the stands spelt out with bouquets the word "welcome" in both chinese and vietnamese. the loudspeakers sent out vietnamese and chinese songs such as "u.s. imperialism, get out of south viet nam" and "the mighty anti-imperialist army advances in victory". the crowds joyfully beat drums and cymbals and waved coloured streamers and flowers. young people in bright dress performed "militiawomen's dance", "people of the world are sure to win" and other dances. commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army waved the official flag of the republic of south viet nam and the national flag of china and shouted slogans of welcome. the entire square was a scene of jubilation. smiling, nguyen thi binh waved to the welcomers in acknowledgement.

also present at the airport were:

leading members of government departments, various headquarters and services of the chinese people's liberation army, and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including peng shao-hui, chang chih-ming, tien wei-hsin, chien cheng-ying, hsia chih-hsu, shen chien, liu tao-sheng, tsao li-huai, wang hai-jung, lu wei-chao, ting hsueh-sung, lu kuei and kao chien-chung as well as li chiu-ling, a leading member of the china-viet nam friendship people's commune;

ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china nguyen van quang, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china ngo thuyen, diplomatic officials of the two embassies, d.r.v.n. vice-minister of foreign trade ly ban, the delegation of the south viet nam youth union for liberation led by nguyen van be and other vietnamese comrades in peking.

Peking People Line Streets to Give Rousing Welcome to RSVN Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 27, 1972)

with red flags in their hands, tens of thousands of people in the chinese capital this afternoon turned out and lined the streets to cheer nguyen thi binh, minister for foreign affairs of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, and voice the chinese people's powerful support to the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. foreign minister nguyen thi binh is due to arrive this afternoon on an official friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

in the past few days, the vietnamese armymen and civilians dealt head-on blows at the u.s. imperialists' criminal acts of intensifying their war of aggression against viet nam and shot down 53 u.s. planes in seven days. the chinese people are greatly inspired by this outstanding success. the people in the chinese capital are all the more elated at the opportunity today to express personally to foreign minister nguyen thi binh the chinese people's profound militant friendship for their brothers and sisters at the front.

to welcome foreign minister nguyen thi binh and her party, new slogan columns have been built and huge streamers are hung along the route the motorcade will pass through. the streamers bore the words: "warm welcome to foreign minister nguyen thi binh exclamation" "warm welcome to south vietnamese comrades-in-arms exclamation" "firm support to the vietnamese people in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "firm support to the just stand of the vietnamese people at the paris negotiations exclamation u.s.imperialism must stop its war of aggression against viet nam exclamation" "firm support to the people of the three indochinese countries in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "learn from the heroic vietnamese people exclamation" "salute to the heroic vietnamese people exclamation" and "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and vietnamese people exclamation" the official flags of the republic of south viet nam and the national flags of china fluttered over tienanmen square and along the streets flanking the square. loudspeakers broadcast revolutionary chinese and vietnamese songs. amateur artists rehearsed songs and dances of welcome for the occasion. the people in the chinese capital are eagerly looking forward to the arrival of the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

Chinese Minister and Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Hold Talks with RSVN Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 28, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung held talks this morning with nguyen thi binh, minister for foreign affairs of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam.

the talks proceeded in a very sincere, cordial and friendly atmosphere.

nguyen van quang, ambassador to china of the republic of south viet nam, tran binh, counsellor of the r.s.v.n. embassy, and members of foreign minister nguyen thi binh's party took part in the talks.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were lu wei-chao, director, and liang feng, deputy director, of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the prptocol department of the foreign ministry.

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Gives Grand Banquet Warmly Welcoming Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 28, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei gave a grand banquet in the great hall of the people here this evening warmly welcoming nguyen thi binh, foreign minister of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, and her party.

present at the banquet were premier chou en-lai, vice-chairman yeh chien-ying of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china, vice-premier li hsien-nien, head of the international liaison department of c.p.c. central committee keng piao, minister fang yi of economic relations with foreign countries, vice-foreign ministers, chiao kuan-hua and han nien-lung, vice-minister li chiang of foreign trade, vice-minister hsiao ching-kuang of national defence, chairman wu teh of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and women vice-ministers chen mu-hua, chien cheng-ying and hsia chih-hsu.

among the guests were nguyen van quang, r.s.v.n. ambassador to china; ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic

republic of viet nam to china; and officials of the embassies of the r.s.v.n. and the d.r.v.n. in peking; ly ban, d.r.v.n. vice-minister of foreign trade; the delegation of south viet nam youth union for liberation led by nguyen van be; and other vietnamese comrades in peking.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame sarin chhak were present.

hung side by side in the banquet hall were the official flag of the republic of south viet nam and the national flag of china. during the banquet, the band played the tunes of vietnamese and chinese revolutionary songs including "brilliant victory of the highway 9 battles", "making uniforms for liberation army fighters", "friendship spreads throughout the world" and "u.s. imperialism, get out of south viet nam". hosts and guests drank toasts to the great victories won by the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and to the everlasting fraternal friendship and militant unity of the chinese and vietnamese people.

foreign minister chi peng-fei and foreign minister nguyen thi binh spoke at the banquet.

chi peng-fei said: "the chinese government and people strongly denounce u.s. imperialism for its crime of savagely bombing the democratic republic of viet nam and strongly condemn the u.s. government for its obdurate stand of sabotaging the signing of the peace agreement and prolonging its war of aggression. we firmly support the solemn and just statements issued of late by the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and resolutely support the vietnamese people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression. the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung has pointed out: 'the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area.' we will resolutely follow this teaching of chairman mao's and give all-out support and assistance to your struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the united states must stop forthwith the bombing of the democratic republic of viet nam and, through negotiations, speedily sign the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam". if it deliberately continues to drag on the war, then no matter how long it may do so, the chinese people will definitely go on supporting the vietnamese people until complete victory is won."

he said: "at present, people of the whole world are following closely the development of the situation in viet nam and indochina. through the joint efforts of the

government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, the 'agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam' and the schedule for its signing had been agreed upon by the vietnamese and u.s. sides. but the u.s. government committed a breach of faith, fabricated pretexts, set up various obstacles and deliberately delayed and sabotaged the signing of the peace agreement. recently, u.s. imperialism has brazenly dispatched large numbers of u.s. aircraft including b-52 strategic bombers to carry out barbarous bombing raids against the capital hanoi, haiphong and other extensive areas of the democratic republic of viet nam, thus committing unforgivable new crimes against the vietnamese people.

"it is perfectly clear that the practice of the u.s. government is nothing but shameless military blackmail and a repetition of the u.s. aggressors' tactics of imposing peace terms by bombing. but american bombs absolutely cannot shake the vietnamese people's iron will to fight for independence and freedom. president ho chi minh pointed out: "hanoi, haiphong and other cities and certain enterprises may be destroyed but the vietnamese people will not be intimidated exclamation" the perverted actions of u.s. imperialism will only further arouse the entire vietnamese people to determined riposte and will meet with still more disastrous defeats."

chi peng-fei warmly praised the people of south viet nam for their indomitable spirit and the tremendous victories they have won in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. he said: "the chinese government and people extend their warm congratulations and pay their high respects to the fraternal people of south viet nam."

in her speech, foreign minister nguyen thi binh strongly condemned the u.s. government for its perfidious acts in delaying the signing of the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam", stepping up its war of aggression in south viet nam and carrying out savage bombing raids against north viet nam. she said: "these towering crimes have offended the conscience of mankind and aroused a strong tide of opposition throughout the world, the united states included. the heroic armymen and people in the north have meted out due punishment to the enemy by downing 72 u.s. planes, including 31 b-52 bombers, within a very short period of time. we feel infinitely glad at the tremendous victories won by the armymen and people in the north. if u.s. imperialism continues to escalate the war, it will suffer even more disastrous defeats and it must bear full responsibility for the consequences arising therefrom."

she said: "viet nam and china are brotherly neighbours linked with common mountains and rivers and closely related like the lips and the teeth. in the past

protracted war of resistance against the french colonialists and the present struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, our two peoples have all along united together, fought together and won victories together and forged a deep friendship, which was sung by president ho chi minh in his lines: 'profound is the friendship between viet nam and china, who are both comrades and brothers.'

"the chinese party, government and people have always given our people tremendous and powerful support and assistance, materially and morally. particularly in the current grave situation, the leading comrades of the chinese party and government have made statements strongly denouncing the very serious war escalation by the united states in north viet nam and reaffirming china's consistent stand of resolutely supporting the vietnamese people in carrying on their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory. this is a splendid expression of the great friendship and close militant solidarity between the vietnamese and chinese peoples and a vivid manifestation of the intimate ties between the front and the rear. as chairman mao has pointed out: 'the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area.'"

the foreign minister pointed out: "the vietnamese people ardently love peace, but it must be a peace in independence and freedom. the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam have shown a high sincerity and flexibility and they demand that the u.s. government must sign without delay the agreement reached on october 20. if u.s. imperialism still obdurately refuses to stop pursuing its policy of 'vietnamizing' the war and its bombing, shelling and blockading against the democratic republic of viet nam but tries by means of bombs and shells to force our people to accept the neo-colonialist terms of the united states, then the south vietnamese people will, holding still higher the banner of 'firm resolve to fight and win' together with their compatriots in the whole country and fighting shoulder to shoulder with the brother peoples of cambodia and laos, determinedly carry on the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory, bring about an independent, peaceful, neutral and prosperous south viet nam, and proceed to the reunification of the fatherland.

"the vietnamese people's just cause will surely triumph exclamation"

following their speeches, the band played the official song of the republic of south viet nam and the national anthem of china.

present at the banquet were also leading members of government departments, various general departments

and services of the chinese people's liberation army, the peking garrison and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries peng shao-hui, chang chih-ming, tien wei-hsin, liu tao-sheng, tsao li-huai, wu chung, fan tzu-yu, wang meng, han tsung-cheng, chang hsiang-shan, hsu chin-chiang, kuo lu, yu mei, sun yu-yu, li yu-tang, chang kuo-chuan, wang shih-yen, hsieh hua, chang wen-chin, wang hai-jung, hsu han-ping, hsieh ching-yi, ti fu-tsai, chang chi-chih, liu chien-kung, chen chun and ting hsueh-sung; and leading members of the china-viet nam friendship people's commune.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 28, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech made by foreign minister chi peng-fei at the banquet he gave this evening in honour of nguyen thi binh, minister of foreign affairs of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam:

your excellency respected minister nguyen thi binh, distinguished guests from south viet nam, comrades and friends,

her excellency nguyen thi binh, minister of foreign affairs of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, has come to china on a friendly visit at the invitation of our government, bringing to the chinese people in the great rear area glad tidings of victories and the sentiments of profound friendship of our comrades-in-arms at the front. at this banquet permeated with sentiments of comradeship-in-arms, allow me to express, on behalf of the chinese government and people, our warmest welcome to minister nguyen thi binh, the honoured envoy of the heroic people of south viet nam, and other comrades-in-arms from the south.

under the staunch leadership of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, the heroic south vietnamese people have waged for over a decade an indomitable struggle against u.s. imperialism and its stooges, holding high the banner of firm resolve to fight and win and displaying the revolutionary spirit of heroic tenacity and arduous struggle. supported and assisted by their kith and kin

in the north and in close coordination with the fraternal peoples of laos and cambodia, they have gone through numerous trials and tribulations with tremendous sacrifices and smashed all kinds of enemy attacks and won resounding victories one after another. by your victories you have set a glorious example for, and made a significant contribution to, the struggle of all oppressed peoples and nations for independence and liberation. the chinese government and people extend their warm congratulations and pay their high respects to the fraternal people of south viet nam.

at present, people of the whole world are following closely the development of the situation in viet nam and indochina. through the joint efforts of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam" and the schedule for its signing had been agreed upon by the vietnamese and u.s. sides. but the u.s. government committed a breach of faith, fabricated pretexts, set up various obstacles and deliberately delayed and sabotaged the signing of the peace agreement. recently, u.s. imperialism has brazenly dispatched large numbers of u.s. aircraft including b-52 strategic bombers to carry out barbarous bombing raids against the capital hanoi, haiphong and other extensive areas of the democratic republic of viet nam, thus committing unforgivable new crimes against the vietnamese people.

it is perfectly clear that the practice of the u.s. government is nothing but shameless military blackmail and a repetition of the u.s. aggressors' tactics of imposing peace terms by bombing. but american bombs absolutely cannot shake the vietnamese people's iron will to fight for independence and freedom. president ho chi minh pointed out: "hanoi, haiphong and other cities and certain enterprises may be destroyed but the vietnamese people will not be intimidated exclamation" the perverted actions of u.s. imperialism will only further arouse the entire vietnamese people to determined riposte and will meet with still more disastrous defeats.

the chinese government and people strongly denounce u.s. imperialism for its crime of savagely bombing the democratic republic of viet nam and strongly condemn the u.s. government for its obdurate stand of sabotaging the signing of the peace agreement and prolonging its war of aggression. we firmly support the solemn and just statements issued of late by the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and resolutely support the vietnamese people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression. the chinese people's great leader

chairman mao tsetung has pointed out: "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area." we will resolutely follow this teaching of chairman mao's and give all-out support and assistance to your struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the united states must stop forthwith the bombing of the democratic republic of viet nam and, through negotiations, speedily sign the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam". if it deliberately continues to drag on the war, then no matter how long it may do so, the chinese people will definitely go on supporting the vietnamese people until complete victory is won.

the chinese and vietnamese peoples are comrades-in-arms and brothers sharing their life-breath and destiny. our two peoples have forged a profound revolutionary friendship in protracted revolutionary struggles. we are confident that the present visit to china by her excellency minister nguyen thi binh and the other vietnamese comrades-in-arms will surely make a new contribution towards consolidating and developing the militant unity and fraternal friendship between the peoples of china and viet nam. we sincerely wish success to minister nguyen thi binh's visit.

now i propose a toast

to the great victories of the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation,

to the fraternal friendship and militant unity between the peoples of china and viet nam,

to the health of president nguyen huu tho and president huynh tan phat,

to the health of her excellency minister nguyen thi binh,

to the health of ambassador nguyen van quang and ambassador ngo thuyen,

to the health of his excellency minister sarin chhak and mme sarin chhak,

to the health of all the vietnamese comrades present,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our comrades and friends present here exclamation

Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 28, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech by nguyen thi binh, minister of foreign affairs of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, at the welcoming banquet given by chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei here this evening:

respected premier chou en-lai,

respected vice-chairman yeh chien-ying,

respected vice-premier li hsien-nien,

respected foreign minister chi peng-fei and mme chi,

respected your excellency sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame sarin chhak,

ambassador ngo thuyen,

ambassadors, charges d'affaires and mesdames,

dear comrades and friends,

we are very happy to have the opportunity of coming to the strong and great people's republic of china for an official friendly visit. when we arrived in your capital peking, we were accorded a most solemn and warm welcome by foreign minister chi peng-fei, other leaders of the ministry of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china and tens of thousands of people in the capital. today, foreign minister chi peng-fei is holding a banquet to kindly entertain us and has delivered a splendid speech, making a high appraisal of the victories won by the south vietnamese people and the entire vietnamese people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. we express heartfelt thanks to the leaders of the chinese party and government, to foreign minister chi peng-fei and to the people of the capital for the warm reception accorded to us.

we wish to convey to the venerated and beloved chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people and venerated and beloved friend of the vietnamese people, to the other leaders of the chinese party and government and to the fraternal chinese people the cordial greetings and highest militant salute of the leaders of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the south vietnamese people.

we also extend our friendly greetings and best wishes to the ambassadors and charges d'affaires and their wives.

dear comrades and friends,

the south vietnamese armymen and people, engaged in a fierce fight at the front against the u.s. aggressors and their stooges, have been following closely the great successes achieved by the chinese people in building their beloved motherland. under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by the venerated and beloved chairman mao, the 700 million fraternal people of china, constantly carrying forward their glorious revolutionary tradition of self-reliance and arduous struggle, have turned in a short period of time the poverty-stricken and backward old china into a mighty socialist country with modern industry, developed agriculture, strong national defence and advanced science and technology. today, china has established diplomatic relations with a great number of countries in the world, and her rightful seat in the united nations has been restored to her. china's international standing is ever rising. we are greatly rejoiced and inspired by the brilliant victories won by the fraternal chinese people and regard them as our own victories.

we firmly support the determination of the fraternal chinese people to liberate taiwan, which is an inalienable part of the territory of the people's republic of china.

we sincerely wish that the chinese people will achieve still greater successes in building a prosperous and happy socialist motherland and make great contributions to the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, headed by u.s. imperialism, and for national independence, democracy, peace and social progress.

dear comrades and friends,

under the wise and correct leadership of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, with the whole-hearted support and assistance of the twenty million flesh-and-blood compatriots in the north and with the sympathy and support of the socialist countries, the nationalist countries and the progressive people of all nations, the south vietnamese armymen and people have risen to fight with great tenacity and heroism, repeatedly frustrated the strategies of the u.s. imperialist war of aggression and won tremendous victories of strategic significance on the military, political and diplomatic fronts. since the end of march 1972, in particular, the armymen and people in the south have all risen up and launched successive offensives, dealing heavy blows at the u.s.-puppet clique and recording

magnificent exploits; and further seriously frustrated the u.s. policy of "vietnamizing the war".

these victories have created a new situation most favourable to us and unfavourable to the u.s.-puppet clique. the prestige of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam has risen both at home and abroad. now 31 countries have recognized and established diplomatic relations with the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam. at the conference of non-aligned countries held in georgetown, 64 countries unanimously recognized the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam as a full member of the non-aligned conference.

having suffered disastrous defeats in south and north viet nam, u.s. imperialism was compelled on october 20, 1972 to agree with the democratic republic of viet nam on the signing of an "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam". this agreement is a political solution fair and appropriate to all sides. but u.s. imperialism is obdurate and bellicose in nature. making an about-face and frantically delaying the signing of this agreement, it demands alterations on questions of principle and substance and brazenly slanders the democratic republic of viet nam as having placed obstacles in the way of the signing of the agreement. in the meantime, u.s. imperialism has been stepping up its war of extermination in south viet nam, introducing into south viet nam a continuous flow of thousands of tons of weapons and war materiel and tens of thousands of disguised military advisers, while instigating its lackey nguyen van thieu to intensify the persecution, maiming and butchering of people who love the fatherland and cherish peace and to bluster about his non-acceptance of the entire contents of the agreement. particularly grave is the fact that since december 18, u.s. imperialism has dispatched hundreds of planes, including b-52 strategic bombers, to make savage round-the-clock bombing raids against the capital hanoi, haiphong city and many other provinces of north viet nam. we are infinitely indignant at this and strongly condemn the frenzied acts of war of the nixon administration. these towering crimes have offended the conscience of mankind and aroused a strong tide of opposition throughout the world, the united states included. the heroic armymen and people in the north have meted out due punishment to the enemy by downing 72 u.s. planes, including 31 b-52 bombers, within a very short period of time. we feel infinitely glad at the tremendous victories won by the armymen and people in the north. if u.s. imperialism continues to escalate the war, it will suffer even more disastrous defeats and it must bear full responsibility for the consequences arising therefrom.

dear comrades and friends,

the vietnamese people are well aware that our struggle for independence and freedom is an integral part of the world struggle for national liberation, democracy and peace.

we would like to take this opportunity to express our full support to the fraternal cambodian and lao peoples, who are fighting shoulder to shoulder with us in the same battle-trench against u.s. aggression. we resolutely support the solemn five-point declaration issued on march 23, 1970 by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and the five-point political solution put forward on march 6, 1970 by the lao patriotic front. we regard them as the basis for a correct solution of the cambodian and lao questions.

we resolutely support the fraternal korean people in their demand for the withdrawal of u.s. imperialism from south korea and in their struggle for the peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

we resolutely support the fraternal cuban people in their staunch struggle in defence of their motherland, in building socialism and against u.s. schemes of encroaching upon cuba's security and sovereignty.

we fully support the arab and palestinian peoples in their struggle for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the arab countries and the basic national rights of the palestinian people and against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, the israeli aggressors.

we congratulate the people of the german democratic republic on the victories they have won in their struggle to demand the government of west germany to recognize the government of gdr in international law and recognize the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the german democratic republic.

we resolutely support the chilean people in their struggle, under the leadership of president allende, to defend their fruits of revolution and oppose the activities of interference and subversion by u.s. imperialism.

we support the japanese people in their struggle for japan's independence, peace, neutrality and prosperity and against u.s. imperialist aggression and the revival of militarism.

we firmly support the peoples of mozambique, angola, guinea (bissau) and countries in asia, africa and latin america in their struggles against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, headed by u.s. imperialism, and for independence, democracy, peace and social progress.

dear comrades and friends,

viet nam and china are brotherly neighbours linked with common mountains and rivers and closely related like the lips and the teeth. in the past protracted war of resistance against the french colonialists and the present struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, our two peoples have all along united together, fought together and won victories together and forged a deep friendship, which was sung by president ho chi minh in his lines: "profound is the friendship between viet nam and china, who are both comrades and brothers."

the chinese party, government and people have always given our people tremendous and powerful support and assistance, materially and morally. particularly in the current grave situation, the leading comrades of the chinese party and government have made statements strongly denouncing the very serious war escalation by the united states in north viet nam and reaffirming china's consistent stand of resolutely supporting the vietnamese people in carrying on their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory. this is a splendid expression of the great friendship and close militant solidarity between the vietnamese and chinese peoples and a vivid manifestation of the intimate ties between the front and the rear. as chairman mao has pointed out: "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area."

on behalf of the south viet nam national front for liberation, the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the 17 million south vietnamese people, i wish to express our deep and heartfelt thanks to the venerated and beloved chairman mao, the chinese party and government and the fraternal chinese people for their great, valuable, comprehensive and effective support and assistance. we also sincerely thank the peoples and governments of the socialist countries, the nationalist countries and the non-aligned countries and our friends on the five continents of the world, including the progressive people in the united states, for their sympathy with and great support to the vietnamese people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

in particular, we warmly thank the various governments, parties and political bodies for their repeated and timely strong condemnations of the barbarous acts of war committed by the united states.

the vietnamese people ardently love peace, but it must be a peace in independence and freedom. the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam have shown a high sincerity and flexibility and they demand that the u.s. government must sign without delay the

agreement reached on october 20. if u.s. imperialism still obdurately refuses to stop pursuing its policy of "vietnamizing" the war and its bombing, shelling and blockading against the democratic republic of viet nam but tries by means of bombs and shells to force our people to accept the neo-colonialist terms of the united states, then the south vietnamese people will, holding still higher the banner of "firm resolve to fight and win" together with their compatriots in the whole country and fighting shoulder to shoulder with the brother peoples of cambodia and laos, determinedly carry on the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory, bring about an independent, peaceful, neutral and prosperous south viet nam, and proceed to the reunification of the fatherland.

the vietnamese people's just cause will surely triumph . exclamation

in conclusion, i propose a toast

to the ever-lasting militant unity and great friendship between the vietnamese and chinese peoples,

to the splendid successes achieved by the fraternal chinese people in their socialist revolution and socialist construction,

to the great victories won by the three indochinese peoples in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation,

to the health and long life of chairman mao,

to the health of acting chairman tung pi-wu,

to the health of premier chou en-lai,

to the health of vice-chairman yeh chien-ying,

to the health of vice-premier li hsien-nien,

to the health of the other leading comrades of the chinese party and government,

to the health of foreign minister chi peng-fei and mme chi,

to the health of his excellency sarin chhak and mme sarin chhak,

to the health of ambassador ngo thuyen and vice-minister ly ban,

to the health of the ambassadors and charges d'affaires and their wives, and

to the health of our comrades and friends present here exclamation

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Warm Welcome to Honored Envoy of South Vietnamese People

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 27, 1972)

the "people's daily" today published an editorial entitled "warm welcome to the honoured envoy of the south vietnamese people". the editorial reads in full as follows:

nguyen thi binh, minister of foreign affairs of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and head of the delegation of the r.s.v.n. provisional revolutionary government to the paris conference on viet nam, will arrive in peking today for an official friendly visit to china. with profound sentiments and boundless cordiality the chinese people warmly welcome the honoured envoy of their comrades-in-arms in south viet nam and present a lofty salute to the south vietnamese people who are fighting valiantly in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. we are deeply convinced that the present visit of minister nguyen thi binh will surely contribute to a further strengthening of the militant friendship between the chinese and vietnamese peoples.

to resist u.s. imperialist aggression, the heroic south vietnamese people have, under the correct leadership of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the r.s.v.n. provisional revolutionary government, persevered in a protracted people's war, developed their undaunted heroism and won great, world-shaking victory. with the powerful support of their compatriots in the north, they have for more than a decade performed immortal meritorious deeds for the cause of national independence and liberation in viet nam by going through untold hardships, defying sacrifice and fighting hard, bloody battles, which have led to the annihilation of large numbers of enemy effectives, the liberation of large areas of the territory and the serious frustration of the war "vietnamization" program being pursued by u.s. imperialism. the struggle and successes of the south vietnamese people have been a powerful encouragement and support to the chinese people and the revolutionary people of the whole world. the vietnamese people's revolutionary spirit and experience in struggle are worthy of learning by the chinese people. we are infinitely proud of having the vietnamese people as our close comrades-in-arms.

born amid the raging flames of the south vietnamese people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam is the genuine legal government representing the interests of the south vietnamese people. from the very

day it was founded, it has enjoyed the warm support and backing of the vast masses of the south vietnamese people. internationally it is being recognized by more and more countries and enjoys high prestige. no one will succeed today to deny the existence of the r.s.v.n. provisional revolutionary government and the people's liberation armed forces under its leadership.

together with the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, the r.s.v.n. provisional revolutionary government has made unremitting efforts for the settlement of the viet nam issue and has both upheld principles and showed flexibility. but peace has not been restored in viet nam to this day because the united states had made an above-face and delayed the signing of the peace agreement on stopping the war in viet nam. while intensifying its aggressive war in south viet nam, the u.s. government has recently again resumed in a brazen manner its wanton bombing raids against vast areas of north viet nam above the 20th parallel including hanoi and haiphong in an attempt to force the vietnamese people to bow down and settle the viet nam issue on unreasonable u.s. terms. such a trick of the u.s. government to force peace by way of bombing has long proved useless. the north vietnamese armed forces and people, united as one in face of the enemy and fighting heroically, have meted out due punishment to the u.s. aggressors by bringing down 53 american aircraft within only one week.

the barbarity of the united states has aroused strong condemnation and widespread opposition from the american people, the people all over the world and peace-loving countries and landed the u.s. government in a position of blank isolation in the world. if the u.s. government really wants to have the viet nam issue settled, it must stop all its war acts in the whole of viet nam, conduct negotiations in a serious manner and speedily sign the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam".

the chinese and vietnamese peoples are comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe and going through thick and thin together. the friendship and unity between us were forged and have been developed in the course of our protracted common struggle. the chinese people have always cherished profound class feelings towards the fraternal vietnamese people, regarded the vietnamese people's struggle as their own and considered it their bounden internationalist duty to support and assist the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area." firmly following their great laader chairman mao's teaching, the chinese people are uniting, fighting and winning victories together with the vietnamese and other indochinese

peoples. if the u.s. government continues to put off the signing of the agreement on peace in viet nam and persist in aggressive war, the chinese people will, as always, give all-out support and assistance to the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory is won.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Peking Acrobatic Troupe Arrives in Sudan

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Dec. 26, 1972)

the peking acrobatic troupe flew in here this evening for a friendly visit to the sudan after visiting iran and algeria.

the troupe with wang hsiao-yi as leader and liu hsi-lin as deputy leader was warmly welcomed at the airport by ibrahim el-salahi, deputy under-secretary of the sudanese ministry of information and culture; osman abdalla gamar ambia, acting director of the sudanese national theatre; and others.

yang shou-cheng, chinese ambassador to the sudan, was also present at the airport to meet the troupe.

the hosts and guests had cordial and friendly chats in the lounge. wang hsiao-yi said, "the acrobatic troupe is going to convey the chinese people's profound militant friendship to the sudanese people and, through its performance and visit, to learn from the sudanese people and artists." warmly welcoming the visit of the chinese acrobatic troupe, deputy under-secretary ibrahim el-salahi praised the ever-growing friendship between the sudanese and chinese peoples. he expressed the hope that the increasing cultural intercourse between the two countries will bear richer fruits of friendship.

CHINA AND US

American Radical Political Activists' Group Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 27, 1972)

the visiting group of american radical political activists headed by annette rubinstein and mary kenyatta left here by train today. the group will tour chengchow, linhsien and kwangchow before going home.

the american friends arrived in china on december 11. while in peking, they visited a university, an army unit and places of interest.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

January 10, 1973 No. 5292

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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Combine Study of Theory with Criticism of Revisionism

- Party committees of various ch'ü, hsien and bureaus in Peking municipality hold reading classes to raise the level of mastery of Marxist theory as well as the awareness of line struggle of the cadres so that fresh victories may continue to be scored in revolution and construction

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 27, 1973)

(NCNA Peking, December 26, 1972) The Party committees of various ch'ü, hsien and bureaus in Peking municipality are making earnest efforts to make cadres on the job study properly and at the same time are universally holding reading classes to help leadership cadres at various levels with their reading of works of Marx and Lenin as well as writings of Chairman Mao, raising the level of their mastery of Marxist theory and their awareness of line struggle and pushing forward the penetrating development of the cadre study movement.

Since the 2nd plenum of the 9th Party Congress, the broad masses of cadres of Peking municipality, in response to the call to "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism" of great leader Chairman Mao, have been studying consciously works of Marx and Lenin as well as writings of Chairman Mao. From the CCP Peking Municipal Committee to various ch'ü, hsien and bureaus, and from factories, shops, schools, departments and neighborhoods to people's communes in the countryside, study plans have been drawn up for the cadres and a system of study has been instituted.

Following the in-depth development of the repudiate-revisionism and rectification movement, the broad masses of cadres have been constantly criticizing revisionism in their reading and reading seriously in order to hold firmly the weapon of criticizing revisionism. Combining the study

of theory with the criticism of revisionism has further pushed forward the in-depth development of the study movement. The broad masses of cadres have strengthened their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism and raised their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, so that fresh victories may continue to be scored in revolution and construction.

For the sake of making leadership cadres at various levels study well, the CCP Peking Municipal Committee holds reading classes for leadership cadres of the ch'ü, hsien and bureau levels, taking them off production in turn for a period of time so they may read works of Marx and Lenin in their full text and providing them with necessary guidance and assistance. This method is welcomed by the broad masses of cadres and good results have been obtained. The majority of Party committees of the ch'ü, hsien and bureaus, and the greater majority of the Party committees of larger factories and higher educational institutions, following the method adopted by the municipal Party committee, are also holding in succession reading classes to help the leadership cadres at the basic level with their reading and study.

In the past two years, the CCP Ch'ungwen ch'ü committee in Peking municipality has held 12 terms of reading class and all the No. 1 and No. 2 persons of Party organizations of departments, factories, schools, shops and neighborhoods belonging to the ch'ü have passed through one of these classes. The Party committee of the Peking Municipal No. 2 Commercial Bureau has already held 17 terms of reading class, and each year the principal leadership cadres of basic level units under the bureau have an opportunity to join the reading class for study.

The reading classes run by various ch'ü, hsien and bureaus generally select and read one or two works of Marx and Lenin and some of the writings of Chairman Mao each term, and the duration of study away from production varies from about half a month to two months. In the reading classes, cadres study mainly by themselves and maintain the spirit of diligent and assiduous study. At the same time, suitable arrangements are made for the giving of lectures and tutoring by teachers, and collective discussions are held. Some reading classes have also invited teachers of Marxist theory from such higher educational institutions as the Peking University to give lectures. Lectures and tutoring are mainly for familiarizing cadres with the times, background and main content of the original works of Marx and the cadres are helped to understand correctly the basic views of Marxism and everybody is directed to distinguish the correctness or incorrectness of a line politically, ideologically and theoretically.

The advantages of holding such reading classes are: They enable the cadres to concentrate their time and energy more practically on the study of revolutionary theory. It helps cadres with lower cultural and theoretical level to solve difficult problems in study and raise their ability to study by themselves. It plays an exemplary role for the study of other cadres on the job and enables the leadership cadres to acquire some experience and method in directing study.

In holding reading class Party committees of various ch'ü, hsien and bureaus in Peking municipality maintain the policy of combining theory with practice, and closely link up reading and study with the most important matter of repudiation of revisionism and rectification of style, direct the cadres to use the Marxist stand, concept and method to criticize in a penetrating manner the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, their scheme to change the basic line and policies of the Party, their plot to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and their restoration of capitalism.

For the past two years, reading classes run by the CCP Ch'ungwen ch'ü committee in Peking municipality have organized the cadres to study such works as "Critique of the Gotha Program," "Anti-Dühring" and "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism." Everyone has studied seriously from such struggle against opportunists as the criticism of Lasalle by Marx, the criticism of Dühring by Engels and the criticism of Bogdanov by Lenin the positive principle of Party-mindedness and thorough revolutionary fighting spirit of the revolutionary teachers. They have in the manner of the revolutionary teachers used the Marxist theory to grasp vital problems of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, criticized penetratingly their revisionist line and the various idealist and metaphysical fallacies pushed by them and are able to see more clearly their reactionary essence.

They all agree that the ideological root of the correctness or incorrectness of all political lines rests on whether or not they proceed from Marxist dialectical materialism and historical materialism, and whether or not they proceed from objective reality of the revolution and from the demands of the people. On the basis of this kind of understanding, everybody raises the consciousness of arming himself with Marxist theory, conscientiously transforms his world outlook, energetically overcomes subjectivism and by conscientiously improving his style and strengthening investigation and study, forms close ties with the people. More than 40 units, comprising 10 percent of the basic level units in the whole ch'ü have leadership cadres of Party committees from the bureau and neighborhood level upward regularly settling down at selected points to push forward the development of work in the whole area.

In reading classes run by the hsien Party committee, leading cadres of Party committees of various people's communes of T'ung hsien have, in conjunction with the study of revolutionary theory, deeply criticized the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in sabotaging the collective economy of the people's commune and also summed up both the positive and negative aspects of their own work experience. This kind of study has enabled everyone to obtain a bit of benefit, raised their awareness of line struggle, and firmly implemented the various economic policies of the Party for the countryside. The activism of the broad masses of people is fully mobilized, and a good harvest has been scored this year in the midst of a struggle against serious drought.

For the sake of strengthening leadership over the reading class, the Party committees of quite a number of units have studied and affirmed

the teaching policy, content and target of the study class and transferred cadres of a definite theoretical level to serve as teachers in the study class, and some of the leadership cadres have also personally given lessons and tutoring. Many units have also made impromptu study of conditions in the study class, improved teaching work and summed up experience seriously.

The Party committee of Peking Municipal No. 2 Commercial Bureau has made long term arrangements for the study of the cadres, and separated the leadership cadres of all companies under the bureau into groups and classes, and by matching cadres responsible for political work with cadres responsible for vocational work, old cadres with new cadres, and cadres of a definite theoretical foundation with cadres with a poor foundation, enabled them not only to carry out routine work well, but also to go by turns and in a planned manner to reading classes for study.

By means of study in the reading class, leadership cadres at various levels have tasted the success of serious reading and study, and upon their return, they maintain on-the-job study and strengthen leadership over study in their own unit. Upon their return from the reading class, the principal leadership cadres of the Party committee of the Nank'ou Locomotive and Carriage Machinery Plant are able to grasp firmly the time for private study as well as grasping seriously the study of cadres in the whole plant well. For the sake of giving the cadres tutoring, the secretary, deputy secretaries and standing committee members regularly prepared lessons until late into the night.

Leadership cadres of 23 plants and enterprises under the system of Peking Municipal Chemical Engineering Bureau, upon returning to their plants from the reading class, also universally hold reading classes and personally direct the study of the cadres in the workshop. Leadership cadres of many basic level units have put in order the understanding they acquired from the reading class for making reports to workers in their own unit and inducing them to read and study seriously. Reading classes of Party committees of the ch'ü, hsien and bureaus have also trained a number of tutors for the basic level units, and let them study things first before sending them back to their own units to take charge of study and tutoring work.

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RE-EDUCATION OF RUSTICATED YOUTHS

Make a Good Job of Re-education in Compliance with Chairman Mao's Teachings

by

the Party Committee of Chungyük'ou Commune of Nan hsien, Hunan Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 21, 1972)

Since 1968, a total of 697 young intellectuals have been placed with the production teams of our commune to settle down. We have doggedly carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and earnestly implemented the various guidelines and policies laid down by the Party's Central Committee and assiduously made a good job of re-education of the rusticated young intellectuals.

Party Committee Takes the Lead in Shouldering the Heavy Burden of Re-education for Young Intellectuals

We have come to understand deeply that the key to the proper handling of re-education for young intellectuals lies in leadership. After the arrival of young intellectuals in the countryside, a small number of comrades held that there was no time for work related to young intellectuals because of a heavy load of basic-level work and the pressure of production work. Due to lack of unified awareness, the job was for a time not given serious attention. After some time, living facts of the bourgeoisie struggling with the proletariat in a bid to win over the younger generation made us understand that attention or inattention to intellectual youth work, fundamentally speaking, was a problem of what line to follow. It was unanimously held that the heavy burden of re-education for young intellectuals must be taken up energetically.

The Party committee gets personally involved and takes the lead in the handling of intellectual youth work: To strengthen leadership, the commune established a re-education leadership group composed of cadres, poor and lower-middle peasants and representatives of young intellectuals. The secretary of the Party committee acts personally as its head. Leading members of the Party committee personally visit the intellectual youth group, personally make investigations and studies and personally solve concrete problems. Thus a clear idea is obtained of the acceptance of re-education by young intellectuals, a clear idea of the condition of the poor and lower-middle peasants' handling of re-education of young intellectuals, a clear idea of the condition of new trends of the class enemy's struggle with us in a bid to win over young intellectuals, a clear idea of the state of the families of young intellectuals. At all times, the Party committee is enabled to seize the initiative in re-education work. Party committee secretary Lien Tun-chia personally went to 15 intellectual youth groups to

find facts and called over 50 investigation meetings. He talked heart-to-heart with over 160 young intellectuals. When going down to the teams, commune cadres consciously take a hand in intellectual youth work. When placed at a selected point, some cadres stay with intellectual youth groups. Not only is central work taken up but an effort is directed toward re-education.

Rely on poor and lower-middle peasants and let everyone take a hand in intellectual youth work: We constantly organize poor and lower-middle peasants for study of Chairman Mao's teachings on re-education. In various brigades re-education leadership groups are established. Elite representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants are selected as political instructors for intellectual youth groups. With the poor and lower-middle peasants set in motion, every time the young intellectuals get involved in ideological problems many people would do ideological work for their benefit. For a time, some young intellectuals were not reconciled to their relocation in the countryside. The poor and lower-middle peasants enthusiastically engaged them in heart-to-heart talks. They were told how to treat ideals and prospects. They were helped to strengthen their determination to put down root in the countryside. Every time the young intellectuals run into practical problems the poor and lower-middle peasants would energetically help solve them. The young intellectuals said in praise, "The poor and lower-middle peasants care for us like our own parents. They double as our best teachers!"

Arouse various departments to action and make a good job of intellectual youth work in cooperation with them: We help the comrades of various departments to foster the view of bearing the whole situation in mind and sharing all responsibilities. They are enabled to show concern for the rusticated young intellectuals. The comrades of the post office see to the timely placing of letters and newspapers in the hands of youths. The comrades of the grain station help young intellectuals with the planned use and economical use of grain. The comrades of the credit cooperative help production teams with the rational use and allocation of funds. The comrades of the commune-level hospital help to train a health worker for every intellectual youth group. In the field of intellectual youth work, there appears a situation of everyone showing concern and everyone holding himself responsible.

Train Young Intellectuals in Light of Requirements for Successors to the Proletarian Revolutionary Cause

In the handling of re-education work, we insist on following the five requirements for the training of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause put forward by Chairman Mao. Line education was taken as a matter of top importance in giving young intellectuals re-education.

Doggedly apply Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought to the education of young intellectuals: Our commune has extensive arable land but a scarcity of labor. Therefore, some comrades paid serious attention

to using the young intellectuals as a source of labor but scant attention to their ideological education. To change such a tendency, the Party committee organized cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants to have a serious grasp of the spiritual essence of what Chairman Mao wrote, "It is highly imperative for young intellectuals to head for the countryside to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants." The revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type was vigorously criticized. Everyone realized that Chairman Mao's call for young intellectuals to head for the countryside was prompted by the need to train them into successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. If the young intellectuals were used purely as a source of labor, it was likely to lead them onto the wrong road. Therefore, we energetically organized the young intellectuals to study books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. Their concept of class struggle and line struggle was strengthened. Mao Tse-tung's thought was applied to nursing them and to their growth. After overcoming the tendency to bury themselves in labor, 12 young intellectuals of the Chienan No. 7 team energetically temper themselves in class struggle and line struggle. This backward team and the young intellectuals attached to it make very fast progress.

Temper young intellectuals in the three major revolutionary movements: In the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, some members of the Party committee suggested in the light of the experience of some brigades the transfer of a number of young intellectuals to take part in real-life class struggle. This touched off a debate. Some people said, "Young bamboos made into shoulder poles are unequal to heavy burdens." We organized everyone to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings. It was realized that only by letting young intellectuals face the storm and face the world in the three major revolutionary movements could we train them into successors to the revolutionary causes. Therefore, we selected over 170 young intellectuals to join struggle-criticism-transformation propaganda teams. The Party branch led three young intellectuals to Yungch'ing No. 10 team to make investigations and studies. The vicious plot of bad elements to wreck the effort in promoting revolution and stimulating production was exposed. In the whole brigade, there has appeared an excellent situation of fighting in unity. Grain output for this year is double that of last year. Through practice in struggle, not only is a boost provided for work but young intellectuals also receive training.

Foster young intellectuals' revolutionary spirit of daring to think, to talk and to act: Once, some young intellectuals of Shukuang No. 11 team wrote a short comment criticizing certain cadres of the team for their lack of concern about mass livelihood and lack of perseverance in doing collective productive labor. It was suggested that the brigade committee effect an open-door rectification. On this, some comrades said in a discussion, "These youths have yet to grow full-fledged. They should have opened fire on the leadership. They are being rash and brash!"

To counter the situation, we repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's five requirements for the training of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. It was realized that proletarian politics must be taken as a yardsti

in observing, distinguishing and training young intellectuals and that they must be trained into revolutionary pace-setters daring to think, to speak out and to act and can in no way be trained into political mediocrities caring nothing about politics and about the line and incapable of distinguishing between right and wrong. Thereafter, in training typical examples and backbone elements, in selecting and promoting cadres, in enrolling young intellectuals into Party and League organizations and in other respects, we doggedly adhere to the five requirements for successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

Bold Employment Coupled with Full Development of Young Intellectuals' Positive Role

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Make a point of studying how to give special play to youths' strength and refrain from treating them as people in general and negating their features," we, in doing reeducation work, pay great attention to such features characterizing young intellectuals as the cultural level, willingness to study and the least conservative thinking, etc., and give full play to their positive role in the three major revolutionary movements.

To give play to young intellectuals' role of a propaganda team in rural political work: Our commune has 63 young intellectuals elected as members of leading squads at various levels. They act as good helpers to the leadership at various levels in reading and study and in performing various tasks. Shukuang No. 11 team was a backward team. After three young intellectuals acted as team committee members, through investigation and study with the reality of the team in mind, they put forward many suggestions. Most of them were acted upon. After over one year's efforts, this team became at once an advanced team of the whole brigade. In the whole commune, 237 young intellectuals served as political-study tutors, newspaper reading personnel, spare-time correspondents, broadcasting workers, and literary and art propaganda workers. Through reading newspapers, running night schools, carrying out literary and art propaganda, setting up rural broadcast networks and popularizing cultural knowledge for the benefit of poor and lower-middle peasants, these young intellectuals have become an important force in rural political work.

Give full play to young intellectuals' role of a fighting team in class struggle: To give penetrating ideological and political line education to the broad masses of workers, the people and young intellectuals, we organized young intellectuals to go among the masses to make investigations and studies to collect data on class struggle. Some team histories, family histories, revolutionary struggle histories and histories of landlords and rich peasants with their crimes of exploitation are written. On this basis, the whole commune unfolded a penetrating revolutionary mass criticism on the reactionary fallacies of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. There appeared a very favorable situation in revolution and production.

In the mass campaign of production struggle and scientific experiment, give play to young intellectuals' role of a shock team: To alter the natural features of communes and win a higher cotton output, we organize the

broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and young intellectuals to wage a world-shaking war through building irrigation facilities, sowing economic crops, launching commune- and brigade-level enterprises, doing scientific farming, etc. In the past several years, the broad masses of young intellectuals along with the poor and lower-middle peasants have repaired a big canal running over 50 li. The 37,000-odd mow cultivable area of the whole commune was assured of a harvest in spite of drought and water-logging. The 10,000 mow Lotus Lake with an annual output of 2,000 piculs of fish and 200,000 catties of lotus seed was restored and improved. Additionally grown was an area of approximately 5,000 mow under cotton. The situation of single crop production in our commune was changed. The young intellectuals of the commune-run forest farm, associating book knowledge with practice in making bold experiments, successfully planted on the lake-side area some bamboos, firs, palms and other timber trees of economic value. Also nursed on a large scale were saplings. The commune also newly established farm machine factories, machine-made tile works, tractor stations, farms, orchards, fine strain pig breeding farms and other commune-run enterprises. Many young intellectuals have become backbone elements and technicians and farm machine operators. A large number of young intellectuals have joined three-in-one scientific experimental groups and carried out on a large scale experiments involving rice, cotton, insecticides, chemical fertilizers, aquatic products, animals, etc. For years running, our commune's grain and cotton output has gone up continuously. Relatively great progress is achieved in agriculture, forestry, stock-raising and fishing. A contribution is made to the state.

Young intellectuals can find full scope for their abilities in the countryside. We have come to further understand this truth, "Worker-peasant youths, young intellectuals and youths in army units are courageous and energetic and highly disciplined. Without them, no victory can be won for the revolutionary cause and for revolutionary construction." Thus we strengthen our sense of responsibility toward proper re-education work. We are determined to make a better job of this task.

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STEEL PRODUCTION

Northeast China Iron and Steel Company Tops 1972 Plan

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Dec. 29, 1972)

the anshan iron and steel company in northeast china hit an all-time high this year for steel and pig iron production and completed the production plan ahead of schedule. output of metallurgical coke, enriched ore, steel ingots and rolled steel was more than last year's and of better quality. total volume of mining extraction and stripping rose. over 150 new varieties of rolled steel were trial-produced.

the company launched a campaign this year to increase production and practise economy. the workers in the no. 1 steel making plant found ways to prolong the life-span of open-hearth roofs. the advanced experience was popularized in the company's two other plants. each roof, according to january-november statistics, lasted 22 more heats than last year.

a new method to produce more and better pig iron was evolved by the no. 1, no. 5 and no. 7 blast furnaces and adopted. from january to november, 99.65 per cent of the pig iron was up to standard, and ten kilogrammes less coke was used to turn out each ton of pig iron.

in the campaign to increase production and practise economy, enterprises in the anshan iron and steel company took measures to strengthen administration and improve the quality of products. veteran worker li hung-hsiang set a record of 55,000 tons of quality steel. after popularizing his advanced method, the no. 2 steel making plant, which produced most of anshan's alloy steel, turned out the best steel ingots in the past few years.

measures were also taken by the eastern anshan iron mine to provide the blast furnaces with better ore.

a technical innovations campaign launched in all the factories and mines to overfulfil the 1972 production plan brought over 2,000 innovations, 180 of them major changes.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Peking Produces More Heavy and Light Industrial Goods

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1972)

peking produced more and better heavy and light industrial goods at lower cost in the first eleven months of this year than in the corresponding 1971 period. incomplete statistics showed that by the end of november more than 400 factories had met their 1972 plan and output of some major products topped the annual targets.

the party organizations in peking's industrial departments led the masses in a serious study of marxist-leninist writings and chairman mao's works and in sharp criticism of the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. this gave rise to excellent developments in both revolution and production.

output of iron ore and fine-grade ore from january to november was 35 per cent more than the same 1971 period. steel production was nearly four times above the 1965 figure. the percentage of quality steel and alloy steel also rose considerably.

the machine-building department this year produced more for growing farm needs and mine construction. there was a 22 per cent increase in the output of both walking tractors and mining equipment between january and november, compared with the corresponding period of 1971.

peking has this year trial-produced more than 400 new machines and electrical products, including a steam turbine vane copy milling machine, an automatic bearing inner race grinding machine, an automatic single-colour offset press, a methane chromatograph and a vacuum optical measuring meter. the chemical department has turned out greater amounts of refined oil, caustic soda, chemical fertilizer, insecticides, benzene, phenol, acetone, dyestuffs, form-making agents and rubber tyres than last year.

peking's workers have steadily improved their products in carrying out the party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism." the textile workers have successfully tried out many new varieties and patterns, including cashmere fancy suiting, plastic foam coating, polyester mosquito nets and printed nylon socks. these products have a good consumer response.

the consumption of coke in melting iron, props in extracting coal and electricity in making caustic soda was generally lower than last year. the industrial department has made a general checkup of inventories and made use of large quantities of idle material.

COTTON PRODUCTION

Good Cotton Yields in East China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1972)

anhwei, kiangsu and kiangsi provinces, major east china cotton producers, report good cotton yields this year after overcoming low temperature, waterlogging and pests. they overfulfilled the annual targets for delivery and selling of good quality cotton to the state.

anhwei registered a 20 per cent increase in cotton. large tracts of fields in fuyang administrative region north of the huai river were affected by a serious flood. the peasants dug drainage ditches and dealt with pest which was an aftermath. they added more fertilizer and did careful field work. the fight brought about a good harvest.

the commune members in anhwei vied with each other to deliver cotton to the state after the good harvest and completed the task by december 10. kiangsi province had reached its target by the end of november. and kiangsu province by december 10 had delivered 11,000 tons more than in the same 1971 period.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CANADA

Chou En-lai and Chiao Kuan-hua Meet Canadian Friendly Personages

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 28, 1972)

premier chou en-lai and vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua this evening met and had a friendly conversation with canadian friendly personages mr. james g. endicott and mrs. endicott.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of departments concerned chang wen-chin, ting hsueh-sung, shan ta-chi, yu chang-ching, shen jo-yun and yao chin-jung.

CHINA AND DAHOMEY

Chou En-lai, Chi Peng-fei, Ho Ying Meet Government Delegation of Republic of Dahomey Led by Michel Alladaye

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1972)

premier chou en-lai, foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-foreign minister ho ying this evening met with dahomeyan foreign minister michel alladaye and all members of the government delegation of the republic of dahomey he is leading. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

members of the delegation present at the meeting were captain nestor beheton, minister of transport, posts and tele-communications; gratien pognon, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary and permanent representative to the united nations; jean pierre niery, technical counsellor to the presidential office; bernard adikpeto, director of rural engineering; and louis vieyra, deputy director of economic research and estimates under the board of planning.

also present at the meeting were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned wang ming-chun, wen yeh-chan, kao chien-chung, lu hsueh-chien, liu pai, li ching-hua, hou kuei-hsin, kao shih-ching and liang yin-chu.

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei, Vice Minister Ho Ying Continue Talks with Dahomeyan Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-foreign minister ho ying continued talks this morning with major michel alladaye, minister of foreign affairs of the republic of dahomey.

the talks proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and sincerity.

Agreements on Economic and Technical Cooperation and on Trade and Payments between Governments of China and Dahomey Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1972)

agreements on economic and technical cooperation and on trade and payments between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of dahomey were signed in peking this evening.

the two agreements were signed by chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister, and major michel alladaye, minister of foreign affairs of the republic of dahomey, on behalf of their respective governments.

China-Dahomey Joint Communique on Resumption of Diplomatic Relations Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1972)

a joint communique on the resumption of diplomatic relations between the people's republic of china and the republic of dahomey was signed in peking this evening.

the joint communique was signed by chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china, and major michel alladaye, minister of foreign affairs of the republic of dahomey.

attending the signing ceremony were members of the dahomeyan government delegation captain nestor beheton, minister of transport, posts and tele-communications,

gratien pognon, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary and permanent representative to the united nations, jean pierre niery, technical counsellor to the presidential office, bernard adikpeto, director of rural engineering, and louis vieyra, deputy director of economic research and estimates under the board of planning.

also attending were ho ying, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned wang ming-chun, wen yeh-chan, lu hsueh-chien and kao chien-chung.

Joint Communique on Resumption of Diplomatic Relations between China and Dahomey

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1972)

the government of the people's republic of china and the military revolutionary government of the republic of dahomey have decided, following friendly talks between their representatives, to resume the diplomatic relations of ambassadorial level between the two countries with immediate effect.

the government of the people's republic of china respects the policy of non-alignment pursued by the military revolutionary government of the republic of dahomey.

the military revolutionary government of the republic of dahomey recognizes the government of the people's republic of china as the sole legal government of china.

the two sides reaffirm that the two governments have agreed to develop diplomatic relations, friendship and cooperation between the two countries on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

done in peking on december 29, 1972.

chi peng-fei
minister of foreign affairs
of the people's republic
of china

battalion commander
michel alladaye
minister of foreign affairs
of the republic of dahomey

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Hungarian Premier Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Budapest, Dec. 29, 1972)

fock jeno, premier of the workers and peasants revolutionary government of the hungarian people's republic, today received chinese ambassador to hungary lu chih-hsien, who is leaving his post for home, and had a friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Director of "Hokkaido Shimbun" of Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 28, 1972)

chinese vice-foreign minister yu chan today met and had a friendly conversation with toshio kamiseki, director of the "hokkaido shimbun" of japan, and his assistants tadao yamashita, takao kitahora, masaaki gunji and nobuhiko tobita, and yutaka kono, resident correspondent in peking of the "hokkaido shimbun".

present on the occasion was wang chen, deputy director of the information department of the chinese foreign ministry.

Director-General of Japan Table Tennis Association Gives Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1972)

hiroshi yaoita, director-general of the japan table tennis association, gave a banquet here this evening to express thanks to the all-china sports federation and the chinese table tennis association for their support and assistance to japanese table tennis circles in the past year.

among the guests were leading members of the all-china sports federation, the chinese table tennis association and other chinese organizations li ching-chuan, yu pu-hsueh, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, chuang tse-tung, sung chung, hsu yin-sheng and wang to, as well as chinese table tennis coaches and players.

the members of the all-japan students' table tennis delegation were present at the banquet.

in his speech, hiroshi yaoita reviewed the friendly exchanges between the japanese and chinese table tennis circles in the past year. he pointed out: the founding of the asian table tennis union and the holding of the first asian table tennis championships, both in peking this year, reflected the desire of the people and table tennis players in asia for strengthening friendship and unity. this year, he said, is of far-reaching significance to the development of friendly exchanges between the japanese and chinese table tennis circles. the japan table tennis association will strive for the eternal friendship and peace between japan and china.

acting president sung chung of the chinese table tennis association said: the japan table tennis association has carried forward in the past year the line of the late mr. koji goto and made positive contributions to promoting the friendship between the chinese and japanese table tennis circles and the unity of the asian peoples.

"in the coming new year, let us work hand in hand for the friendship and unity of the chinese and japanese peoples and the peoples of asia as a whole", he said.

at the banquet, kyuhei muraoka, secretary-general of the all-japan students' table tennis delegation, read out a message of thanks from kenzoo nakajima, director-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association. the hosts and guests sang chinese and japanese songs. the banquet was filled with an atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples and sportsmen.

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Patriotic Youth Delegation Concludes Visit to Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Dec. 29, 1972)

the lao patriotic youth delegation with somsanit as its leader and visai and vandy as its deputy leaders left shanghai for kwangchow by air this morning after a five-day stay here.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at airport by chen hsin-fa, member of the standing committee of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, leading members of local departments and representatives of shanghai youth.

the lao comrades-in-arms had extensive contacts with the young people in shanghai and received a warm

welcome wherever they went. on the 27th, the delegation visited the shanghai electrical machinery plant and an anti-aircraft position of the militia unit of the plant. the militia men and women who were at drill in the drizzle exhibited their skill.

delegation leader somsanit made a warm speech. he praised the workers for getting prepared against war during peace time while doing well in production. he declared that no matter what difficulties they might encounter, the youth and people of laos, who are engaged in a fight against u.s. imperialism, are determined to fight the enemy to the end till complete victory is won. he presented the militia unit with a knife made of a fragment from the 2,400th u.s. plane downed by the anti-aircraft units of the lao people's liberation army.

chou feng-ti, a representative of the militia unit, accepted the gift. she pledged: "our plant's militia men and women will give all-out support to the lao and other indochinese peoples in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation by grasping revolution and promoting production and mastering the skill to fight the enemy."

the delegation visited a machinery plant yesterday and gave a report to young workers there. in his report, deputy leader visai told the workers how the lao youth fought heroically under difficult conditions and dealt crushing blows at the u.s. aggressors. the spirit of fearing no sacrifice and the heroism displayed by the lao youth greatly inspired the workers. they shouted: "learn from the lao youth exclamation" "salute to the lao youth exclamation"

during their stay in shanghai, the lao comrades-in-arms visited the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party, the shanghai industrial exhibition, a hospital, a workers' housing estate and a children palace, and had a get-together with shanghai young people.

comrade chen hsin-fa gave a banquet in honour of the delegation.

CHINA AND MALTA

Maltese Premier Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1972)

maltese premier mintoff received and had a friendly talk with chinese ambassador to malta liu pu in the premier's office on the afternoon of december 27, according to a report from valletta.

CHINA AND NICARAGUA

Chinese Red Cross Society Extends Sympathy to Earthquake-Stricken Nicaraguans

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 28, 1972)

the red cross society of china today cabled a message to the red cross of nicaragua extending sympathy to the nicaraguan people afflicted by a strong earthquake recently.

the message said: "shocked to learn that a strong earthquake has hit managua, capital of your country, and has caused heavy losses, the people and the red cross society of china feel very much concerned about the affected population."

it said: "the red cross of china has decided to donate rmb 500,000 yuans' worth of materials (medicines, canned food and knitwear) and also 500,000 yuans in cash to help the afflicted people overcome their difficulties, and requests you to convey the deep sympathy and concern of the chinese people for the afflicted population of your country."

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chairman Mao Tsetung, Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu Congratulate Comrade Kim Il Sung on His Election as DPRK President

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1972)

mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to comrade kim il sung, warmly congratulating him on his election as the president of the democratic people's republic of korea. full text of the message reads:

comrade kim il sung,
president of the democratic people's
republic of korea,

pyongyang

learning with pleasure that you have been elected president of the democratic people's republic of korea, we wish to extend warm congratulations to you on behalf of the chinese communist party, the people's republic of china and the chinese people and in our own name.

in the past decades, under your wise leadership, the heroic korean people have traversed a brilliant fighting course, advancing continuously from victory to victory. today, the korean people's cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction is progressing with new changes day after day, and the democratic people's republic of korea is becoming ever more prosperous. the splendid successes achieved by the korean people are great victories for the correct line formulated by the korean workers' party headed by you. your election as president of the democratic people's republic of korea once again demonstrates the korean people's boundless love for you and the monolithic unity of the korean people. we sincerely wish you new and still greater successes in leading the korean people in carrying forward the cause of revolution, construction and the reunification of the fatherland.

may the great friendship and militant unity between the chinese and korean peoples cemented with blood in their protracted common struggle grow stronger and develop continuously.

mao tsetung,
chairman of the central
committee of the communist
party of china

tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the
people's republic of china

peking, december 29, 1972

Premier Chou En-lai Congratulates Comrade Kim Il on His Election as Premier of DPRK Administration Council

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, cabled today a message to comrade kim il congratulating him on his election as premier of the administration council of the democratic people's republic of korea. the message reads in full as follows:

comrade kim il,
premier of the administration council of the
democratic people's republic of korea,

pyongyang

on the occasion of your election as premier of the administration council of the democratic people's republic of korea, i would like to extend to you my warm congratulations. i wish you still greater successes in the revolutionary cause in the days to come.

may the great friendship between the chinese and korean peoples remain evergreen.

chou en-lai,
premier of the state
council of the people's
republic of china

peking, december 29, 1972

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Photo Exhibition Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1972)

a photo exhibition marking the 25th anniversary of the founding of the romanian people's republic opened at the china art gallery here this morning.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu, minister-counsellor of the embassy iosif chivu and his wife attended the opening ceremony. present were also cultural officials of embassies of other countries in peking.

attending the ceremony and seeing the exhibition were wu teh, head, and shih shao-hua, a leading member, of the cultural group under the state council, yu chan, vice-foreign minister, yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and other leading members of departments concerned wang ming-hsiu, chang ying, chang chuan-chung and chen ta-yuan, and hundreds of people in peking.

the more than 150 pictures on display show the romanian people's achievements in industry, agriculture, culture and education and reflect the friendship between the people of china and romania.

the exhibition was jointly sponsored by the china-romania friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Chinese People's Great Leader Chairman Mao Meets Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh

(NCNA-English -- Peking, Dec. 29, 1972)

the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung met with the honoured envoy of the people of south viet nam, minister of foreign affairs nguyen thi binh of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, in chungnanhai at 11 p.m. today.

during the meeting, foreign minister nguyen thi binh presented high respects to chairman mao and wished him good health on behalf of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, the south viet nam national front for liberation, and all the people of south viet nam. she said: at a time when u.s. imperialism is escalating its war against viet nam, i have the honour to meet uncle mao and this is a great encouragement to our people of south viet nam.

chairman mao said to foreign minister nguyen thi binh in reply: we are of the same family exclamation we, and you, south and north viet nam, and also laos, cambodia and korea, are all of the same family. we support each other. chairman mao expressed a warm welcome to foreign minister nguyen thi binh on her official and friendly visit to china.

present on the occasion were ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china nguyen van quang, chinese premier chou en-lai, foreign minister chi peng-fei and comrades liang feng, wang teh-yang and tang wen-sheng.

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 28, 1972)

premier chou en-lai met and had a very cordial and friendly talk with nguyen thi binh, foreign minister of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, and her party, at 6 p.m. today.

present were nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, tran binh, counsellor of the r.s.v.n. embassy in peking, and ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china.

present were fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, wang hai-jung, assistant foreign minister, and leading members of chinese departments concerned, including lu wei-chao, lu kuei, liang feng and kao chien-chung.

Peking Mass Rally Voices Firm Support for Vietnamese People's Struggle Against US Aggression and for National Salvation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1972)

more than 10,000 people of various circles in peking held a rally in the great hall of the people this afternoon to warmly welcome nguyen thi binh, foreign minister of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam. they expressed the firm support of the 700 million chinese people to the vietnamese people in their just struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

attending the rally were chinese party and government leaders and leading members of departments concerned chou en-lai, chiang ching, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng, wang tung-hsing, wang hung-wen, hsu hsiang-chien, chi peng-fei, keng piao, wu teh, fang yi and others.

present were nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, ly ban, vice-minister of foreign trade of the d.r.v.n., the delegation of the south viet nam youth union for liberation led by nguyen van be, members of foreign minister nguyen thi binh's party and other vietnamese comrades in peking.

present were sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame sarin chhak.

on the backdrop of the rostrum hung the official flag of the republic of south viet nam and the national flag of china. two huge streamers spanning the hall read: "firm support to the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" and "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and viet nam exclamation"

when foreign minister nguyen thi binh and the other distinguished guests walked up the rostrum in the company of chinese party and government leaders, they were greeted with a prolonged standing ovation from the workers, commune members, commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, students and government cadres at the rally.

wu teh, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, declared the rally open. the band played the official song of the republic of south viet nam and the national anthem of china.

yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, and foreign minister nguyon thi binh spoke at the rally (their speeches already released).

after the speeches, the chinese and vietnamese comrades-in-arms presented silk banners to each other. the banners were inscribed with "salute to the heroic south vietnamese people exclamation" and "the great fraternal friendship and militant unity of viet nam and china are evergreen exclamation" comrades chou en-lai, chiang ching, yeh chien-ying, chi peng-fei and wu teh cordially shook hands with foreign minister nguyen thi binh and ambassador nguyen van quang. the whole hall burst into a prolonged thunderous applause.

the rally ended amidst the strains of "the internationale".

also attending the rally were:

leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee, government departments, various general departments and services of the p.l.a. and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries hsiao ching-kuang, chiao kuan-hua, han nien-lung, li chiang, chen mu-hua, peng shao-hui, chang chih-ming, tien wei-hsin, liu tao-sheng, tsao li-huai, chang hsiang-shan, wang hai-jung, ting hsueh-sung, lu wei-chao, han hsu,

liang feng and kao chien-chung, and li chiu-ling, a representative of the china-viet nam friendship people's commune;

wang ching-ju and kuo ying-fu, representatives of peking workers; and

mao yung-nien and kuo chung-tien, p.l.a. combat heroes.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

Comrade Nguyen Thi Binh's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech by nguyen thi binh, foreign minister of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, made at this afternoon's rally of the people of the chinese capital in support of the vietnamese people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation:

respected premier chou en-lai,

respected madame chiang ching,

respected vice-chairman yeh chien-ying,

other respected leading comrades of the chinese party and government,

respected your excellency sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame sarin chhak,

respected ambassador ngo thuyen,

respected ambassadors, charge d'affaires and their wives,

dear comrades and friends,

in this atmosphere filled with the profound friendship between the peoples of china and viet nam, i would like to convey to premier chou en-lai and the other leading members and comrades of the chinese party and government, the people of the capital peking and the fraternal chinese people the highest salute of militant solidarity from the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the south vietnamese people. i sincerely thank you comrades for the exceptionally warm reception you have accorded us and for holding this

grand rally to give us an opportunity of meeting the representatives of the people of peking, and sincerely thank vice-chairman yeh chien-ying for his speech so full of sentiments of profound friendship, which is a great encouragement to us vietnamese people to persist in and reinforce our struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, till complete victory is won.

dear comrades and friends,

we are honoured to come to the great people's republic of china for a visit. this gives us an opportunity of getting a deeper understanding of the great successes achieved by the fraternal chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by their great leader the venerated and beloved chairman mao tsetung. we are extremely glad at these great successes which have not only fundamentally changed the position of the chinese working people, freeing them from the shackles of slavery and ending for good the poverty, backwardness and darkness of old china, but also are of an extremely profound international significance.

the victory of the chinese revolution and the birth of the people's republic of china have not only ushered in for china a new epoch of independence, freedom and socialism, but also dealt a fatal blow at imperialism and greatly inspired the national liberation movements in asia, africa and latin america.

shortly after the founding of the people's republic of china, u.s. imperialism unleashed its war of aggression against korea. responding to the call of chairman mao, the chinese communist party and the chinese government, the chinese people unfolded the movement to "resist u.s. aggression and aid korea" and, together with the korean people, smashed the u.s. imperialist war of aggression and safeguarded the eastern outpost of the socialist camp.

the founding of the people's republic of china has linked up the democratic republic of viet nam with an extensive rear area and provided favourable conditions for the vietnamese people in reinforcing their war of resistance against the french colonialists. thereupon china became the direct rear area of viet nam and actively supported and assisted the vietnamese people in defeating the french aggressors and concluding the nine-year war of resistance with the brilliant victory of the battle of dien bien phu.

while u.s. imperialism and the french colonialists waged their wars of aggression to the east and south of china's borders, the chinese people performed their internationalist duty of supporting and assisting the two fraternal countries while at the same time carrying on revolution and construction and achieved tremendous successes.

the industrious and talented chinese people have followed the call of chairman mao and the chinese communist party about "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", given full play to the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle and achieved miraculous successes. in a comparatively short period of time, they have turned the "poor and blank" old china into a mighty and prosperous socialist country with modern industry, developed agriculture, strong national defence and advanced science and technology.

china's comprehensive industrial system is not only for her domestic needs but also supports and helps the construction and economic development of many fraternal and friendly countries. in the vigorously unfolding movement of learning from taching in industry, the chinese workers, tapping their motherland's extremely rich natural resources and relying on their own talents, labour and creativeness, will surely achieve still greater successes on the road of catching up with the world advanced levels.

the chinese peasants, who number more than 500 million, have achieved good harvests in agriculture for ten years in succession by persevering in tireless and selfless labour with the bold resolve to move mountains and fill up seas. under the guidance of the policy of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development", the chinese peasants are diligently learning from tachai and going all out to gain tremendous new successes on the front of agricultural production.

along with the rapid all-round development of the national economy, the material and cultural life of the chinese people has daily improved, the domestic market is increasingly thriving, and foreign trade is continuously expanding.

as a mighty socialist country, the people's republic of china is a very important force in the common struggle of the people of the world against the policies of aggression and war of imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism and for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

the chinese people have consistently supported the oppressed nations in asia, africa and latin america in their struggle for winning independence and freedom, building a new life and defending their state sovereignty and against aggression, enslavement, plunder and exploitation by u.s. imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

the people's republic of china initiated the five principles of peaceful coexistence and has unswervingly made positive contributions to the safeguarding of peace in asia and the world.

the u.s. imperialist policies of "brink of war" and "containment and isolation of china" have not cowed the chinese people. on the contrary, china has grown stronger and stronger. the international role and standing of the people's republic of china have been constantly raised, and more and more countries have formally established diplomatic relations with china.

the 26th session of the general assembly of the united nations adopted the resolution restoring to the people's republic of china all her lawful rights and expelling the chiang kai-shek clique from this organization. this is a victory for the people of the world as well as the chinese people; it marks the inevitable failure of the u.s. policy of blockading and dividing china.

but the obdurate u.s. imperialism is still unwilling to give up its ambition of occupying taiwan province -- inalienable part of the territory of the people's republic of china -- or abandon its lackey chiang kai-shek, the rotten political corpse long since repudiated by the chinese people. the chinese people have made up their mind to liberate taiwan. the vietnamese people have always sympathized with and supported this iron will of the chinese people.

dear comrades and friends,

u.s. imperialism grossly violated the 1954 geneva agreements on viet nam. in the past 18 years, it has perpetrated aggression against viet nam, schemed to turn south viet nam into a new colony and military base of the united states and divide viet nam indefinitely, and committed sabotage and aggression against the north and the other countries in indochina.

after the collapse of its scheme of realizing neo-colonialism in south viet nam by means of the fascist ngo dinh diem puppet regime, u.s. imperialism escalated the war step by step in order to fulfil its sinister ambitions. in succession it launched against the vietnamese people "special warfare", "local war" and "the war of destruction" by means of air and naval units, and then it engineered the "vietnamization" of the war. u.s. president nixon himself has admitted that this is the longest and the most difficult war in american history. in order to wage this large-scale and extremely fierce war, u.s. imperialism has dispatched to south viet nam an expeditionary force, whose number reached 540,000 at its highest, including some of the crack forces of the united states.

u.s. imperialism has employed the latest means of war, such as supersonic planes, laser-guided bombs, television-guided bombs, toxic chemicals and electronic devices. it has showered more than 17 million tons of bombs on viet nam and the rest of indochina and spent 400 billion u.s. dollars in the war against viet nam.

with this huge quantity of bombs and insuperable methods of savagery and brutality, the u.s. aggressors have committed towering crimes against the vietnamese people. but all their strategies have suffered ignominious defeats one after another.

under the nixon administration, u.s. imperialism has adopted the policy of "vietnamizing the war" and carried its war of aggression in south viet nam to a high degree of vehemence and brutality. gradually pulling out their army, the u.s. aggressors have stepped up the war conducted by their air force, pouring a greater amount of bombs over south viet nam than ever before, and waged chemical warfare on a scale unprecedented in history with the aim of ecocide, genocide and destruction of the human environment, resulting in the gravest consequences for the future. in addition, the united states has been bolstering by all means the fascist puppet regime of nguyen van thieu and beefing up the saigon army to launch sanguinary "pacification" campaigns, killing tens of thousands of people, herding millions into concentration camps, suppressing, murdering and imprisoning all those who are opposed to u.s. domination and demand peace, independence, neutrality and democracy. all this has brought untold sufferings and deaths to the people of south viet nam.

the so-called "vietnamization of the war" is not aimed at ending the u.s. war of aggression in south viet nam, as the united states has been trumpeting. rather, it is aimed precisely at prolonging and intensifying the war and spreading the war flames to cambodia and laos, in accordance with the nixon doctrine of using indochinese to fight indochinese.

but how can these strategies, which are products of the aggressor in defeat and loss of initiative and full of contradictions, save the aggressor from the fate of utter defeat?

fighting in close coordination with one another, the cambodian, lao and vietnamese peoples have won brilliant victories on all battlefields, bogging the u.s. aggressors and landing them in an unprecedented passive position.

since spring this year, in particular, the army and people of south viet nam have launched successive offensives and risen up in brave struggles, dealing fatal blows at the two main pillars of the u.s. imperialist program of "vietnamizing the war", i.e., the puppet army as the main force and the "pacification" program. they have smashed many strong defence lines and group strong-points of the u.s.-puppet clique, annihilated and disintegrated large numbers of puppet effectives, and in particular destroyed and routed many main divisions and corps of the puppet army and damaged and captured great

numbers of arms and equipment, so that the initiative and offensive position of the revolutionary war in south viet nam is developing daily.

in close coordination with the military offensives of the liberation army, the compatriots in the temporarily u.s.-puppet-controlled areas have also risen up in struggle, frustrated in vast areas the u.s.-puppet "pacification" program and seized the right to be masters of the country. the liberated areas have expanded and run into an integral whole, so that the base areas from which offensives are launched by the revolutionary war against the enemy have become even more consolidated.

the movement of the people in the cities demanding the right to existence and peace, the withdrawal of all u.s. troops, an end to the war of aggression and the overthrow of the nguyen van thieu puppet regime is continuing to expand.

the tremendous and all-round victories won by the army and people of south viet nam have brought about a fundamental change in the balance of forces on the battlefield favourable to the south vietnamese people and unfavourable to the u.s.-puppet clique. the army and people in south viet nam are growing ever stronger through fighting. their morale is higher. they have grasped even more firmly the initiative on the battlefield. and their ranks have become more powerful.

being panicked by the bankruptcy of its strategy of "vietnamizing the war", the u.s. aggressors have gone so far as to escalate the war brazenly and adventurously and relaunch the brutal war of destruction against our north. it has concentrated large numbers of air and naval forces to carry out massive barbarous bombing against many densely populated areas, economic and communication establishments and dykes of the democtatic republic of viet nam, carried out devastating destruction against many cities and towns and mined and blockaded ports, river mouths and sea routes.

our army and people in the north have resolutely given vehement riposte to the u.s. war-maniacs. nearly a hundred of up-to-date u.s. aircraft, including many b-52 strategic planes, have been shot down over the north. dozens of u.s. warships have been damaged or sunk. many u.s. air and naval pirates have been annihilated or captured alive. the heroic north is continuing to perform its duties as the great rear area to the front.

on the basis of the great victories won in north and south viet nam and owing to the good will and efforts of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, the united states was compelled on october 20, 1972 to agree with the democratic

republic of viet nam on an agreement on ending the war and restoring peace. this agreement is in keeping with the actual conditions in south viet nam, ensures the vietnamese people's fundamental national rights and the south vietnamese people's right to self-determination and is in line with the desire of the vietnamese people, the people of the world and the american people for peace.

but the nixon government, showing a rare inconsistency, refused to sign the already reached agreement on october 31, the date they themselves had suggested. moreover, the u.s. side demanded to modify contents of principle and substance in the agreement, not just details as they alleged. in the meantime, the united states poured into south viet nam a continuous flow of tens of thousands of tons of modern weapons and war materiel, hurriedly transferred to the saigon puppet army the entire u.s. system of military bases in south viet nam and rushed tens of thousands of disguised military advisers there to continue to command the saigon puppet troops to fight and die for the united states. at the same time, the u.s.-puppet clique undertook repeated military operations to barbarously massacre the people of south viet nam, wilfully suppress, arrest and kill all those who favour peace and national concord and stepped up the maiming and murdering of patriotic and peace-loving personages held in jails spreading all over south viet nam. they further used nguyen van thieu as their mouthpiece to clamour for the continuation of the war, and the open rejection of the fundamental contents of the agreement.

they raised the questions of so-called "withdrawal of north vietnamese troops from south viet nam" and "restoration of the demilitarized zone" and reopened the question of "right to self-determination" of the people of south viet nam. in essence, this is still to deny the fact that there exist two administrations and two armies in south viet nam, in a sinister attempt to eliminate the south vietnamese people's patriotic armed force and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, impose on the south vietnamese people the reactionary institutions of the saigon puppet administration, including its ruling machine for suppressing the people and the fascist laws formulated by nguyen van thieu, and turn south viet nam into a land ruled by the u.s.-puppet clique, so as to divide viet nam indefinitely.

while using all means to force the vietnamese side to accept the u.s. unreasonable demands and stepping up the war in south viet nam, the nixon administration from december 18 dispatched large numbers of u.s. b-52 strategic planes stationed in southeast asia for round-the-clock raids against hanoi, haiphong and other densely populated areas in the north on an unprecedented scale and with unsurpassed intensity, killing thousands and wounding more than ten thousand people. this is a most grave war

escalation by the united states, which surpasses the past brutal fascist crimes of hitler. it proves that the united states still harbours the illusion of winning a military victory, persists in the "vietnamization" of the war and has no desire to end u.s. involvement in viet nam. its promise to end the war was a sheer hoax.

for nearly ten years, the united states has mobilized more than half a million troops, dropped an innumerable amount of bombs and waged a war of extreme brutality. but it definitely cannot hope to gain at the negotiating table what it has failed to win on the battlefield.

the north vietnamese people have meted out due punishment to u.s. imperialism by downing in only ten days 72 modern u.s. aircraft, including 31 b-52's and 5 f-111's, damaging a number of u.s. naval vessels and capturing many u.s. air pirates. meanwhile, u.s. imperialism has been strongly condemned as never before by peace- and justice-loving public opinion throughout the world. from the east to the west, the leaders, political and social personalities, religious and journalist circles of many countries have expressed their indignation and demanded that the nixon administration must stop its bombing, shelling, mining and blockading of the democratic republic of viet nam and sign immediately the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam".

the vietnamese people demand that the u.s. government must end its war of aggression against viet nam, stop pursuing its policy of "vietnamizing" the war, immediately cease its present most brutal and destructive bombing of north viet nam, terminate u.s. involvement in south viet nam, cease its support for the nguyen van thieu puppet regime and sign without delay the agreement already reached on october 20, 1972. these are most proper and reasonable demands which have the sympathy and support of the people of the whole world, progressive american people included. if the u.s. government still clings to its changeful attitude and stubbornly intensifies the war in a vain attempt to win a military victory, the south vietnamese people are determined to keep their pledge to carry out, together with their compatriots in the north, president ho's sacred testament, surmount all difficulties, persevere in and advance our war of resistance till complete victory.

under the banner of militant solidarity of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, the south vietnamese people will continue to fight resolutely shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal cambodian and lao peoples and thoroughly defeat the u.s. aggressors.

dear comrades and friends,

in their just struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, the south vietnamese people have always received the greatest support and assistance from the heroic rear area in the north and have been constantly and greatly inspired by their kith and kin compatriots in the north, who have shared our sufferings and sacrifices for the cause of liberating the south and proceeding to the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. we have enjoyed and are enjoying the powerful sympathy and support and valuable assistance of the socialist countries, the non-aligned countries and the people of the world who love peace and justice.

as the genuine representative of the people of south viet nam, the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam has been recognized by 31 countries, with which it has established diplomatic relations, and has been recognized as a full member of the non-aligned conference by the 64 countries attending the georgetown conference unanimously.

through our comrades, foreign guests and friends attending this grand rally today, i wish to take this opportunity to express the sincere thanks of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the south vietnamese people to the governments and peoples of the socialist countries, to the non-aligned countries, to the people of the world who love peace and justice and progressive american people.

viet nam and china are close neighbours linked by common mountains and rivers. there exists a long-standing friendship between our two peoples. the venerated and beloved president ho chi minh wrote in his famous poem:

"profound is the friendship between viet nam and china,
who are both comrades and brothers."

the venerated and beloved chairman mao tsetung has announced: "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area."

the revolutions of our two countries have long since supported each other. our revolutionary fighters used to fight shoulder to shoulder and help each other in the struggle against imperialism and feudalism and their lackeys.

the vietnamese people always regard the chinese people as their dear brothers as well as their comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe in the same battle trench in their struggle against imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism. since the victory of our war of resistance against french colonialism, the chinese people have always supported the vietnamese people's struggle for peaceful reunification. they warmly hailed the birth of the south

viet nam national front for liberation and the founding of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam. the chinese government and people have on many occasions voiced their strong opposition to the u.s. imperialist war of aggression in south viet nam. millions upon millions of chinese people went on the streets to demonstrate against u.s. imperialism's bombing raids against north viet nam and dispatch of huge forces to south viet nam for launching the local war. the chinese people have followed closely and warmly hailed the victories won by the army and people in both north and south. the chinese government and people actively supported the holding of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples designed to strengthen the militant solidarity of the vietnamese, lao and cambodian peoples in their common struggle against u.s. aggression. in answer to chairman mao tsetung's call of may 20, 1970, tens of millions of chinese people went on the streets demonstrating in support of the three indochinese peoples' just struggle against u.s. imperialism. the sympathy and forceful support of the chinese people to the vietnamese and the other indochinese peoples in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation have always inspired determination in our compatriots and fighters to carry on the most arduous and fierce struggle against u.s. aggression till complete victory.

the material assistance given by the chinese government and chinese people to the vietnamese people is very great and valuable; it has helped and is helping our people increase their potentiality and fighting capability.

u.s. imperialism is very afraid of the fact that china and the other fraternal countries are stepping up their support and assistance to the vietnamese people in carrying on their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. one of its most vicious designs is to drive wedges between the vietnamese people and the people of china and the other fraternal countries. but its scheme will never succeed, for the militant unity between our two peoples is of long standing and sealed in blood, it conforms with the law of development of the revolution in our two countries and with the sincere and profound aspirations of our two peoples.

last year, when u.s. imperialism carried out a most serious war escalation in viet nam, the chinese government made clear on many occasions the firm and unshakable stand of the chinese government and people, namely that so long as u.s. imperialism does not stop its war of aggression against viet nam, the chinese people will definitely perform their internationalist duty and continue to give all-out support and assistance to the vietnamese people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory is won.

earlier this year, the chinese government signed two protocols with the government of the democratic republic of viet nam on china's supplementary economic and military material aid to viet nam for 1972. not long ago, the agreement on chinese economic and military material aid to viet nam for the year 1973 was signed. these are a source of great encouragement to the vietnamese people and heavy blows dealt at the frantic designs of u.s. imperialism to intensify its war of aggression.

the chinese government has firmly supported the correct stand and good will of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam for the peaceful settlement of the viet nam question, and supported the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam" already reached between the democratic republic of viet nam and the united states. the chinese government has sternly denounced the u.s. government's breach of faith and its frantic war escalation against the vietnamese people. it has resolutely demanded that the u.s. government must end its war of aggression in viet nam, stop the bombing, mining, blockading and other acts of war against the democratic republic of viet nam and speedily sign the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam".

at a time when u.s. imperialism is frantically carrying out war escalation in viet nam, the warm welcome accorded to us by the chinese government and people and the speeches made by premier chou en-lai, vice-chairman yeh chien-ying and minister chi peng-fei, overflowing with profound friendship for the vietnamese people and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and supporting the vietnamese people's just stand in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, demonstrate the militant unity between the vietnamese and chinese peoples. they constitute a great encouragement to the people in both north and south viet nam, and a telling blow at the u.s. aggressors.

please allow me, at today's rally which is permeated with an atmosphere of militant unity between viet nam and china, to express the deep and heartfelt thanks of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the south vietnamese people to chairman mao and to the chinese communist party, the chinese government and the fraternal chinese people, for your warm and strong support and your great and extremely valuable assistance to the vietnamese people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

long live the great friendship and militant unity between the vietnamese and chinese peoples!

the vietnamese people are bound to win!

u.s. imperialism is sure to be defeated!

Comrade Yeh Chien-ying's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech by yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, at the rally of the people of the chinese capital in support of the vietnamese people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, held here this afternoon:

your excellency respected minister nguyen thi binh,

distinguished vietnamese guests,

comrades and friends,

today, the people from all walks of life in our capital are holding this solemn rally to warmly welcome the honoured envoy of the south vietnamese people, her excellency nguyen thi binh, foreign minister of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, and the other comrades-in-arms from south viet nam and to express our firm support for and solidarity with the vietnamese people's just struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. on behalf of the chinese communist party and the chinese government and people, i extend our warmest welcome to minister nguyen thi binh and the other distinguished guests from south viet nam, and take this opportunity to present our lofty salute to the people of south viet nam and the entire vietnamese people fighting at the front against u.s. aggression.

the chinese people have always held the heroic people of south viet nam in great esteem and admiration, and have followed your just struggle closely. more than ten years ago, in flagrant violation of the 1954 geneva agreements, u.s. imperialism fostered the ngo dinh diem puppet regime, which brutally massacred and persecuted the south vietnamese people, and turned south viet nam gradually into a new colony of the united states. at this crucial juncture when the existence of your nation was in peril you resolutely took up arms, unfolded an armed struggle and lit the revolutionary flames of the south vietnamese people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. relying on your own strength and going through numerous trials and tribulations, you have persisted in waging a people's war under extremely difficult conditions, and have, through fighting, ultimately blazed your own road of dauntless struggle and self-reliance, and brought about the victories of today. for a decade and more, the white terror of the enemy has not intimidated you, nor have the savage attacks of the aggressor subdued you. you are indomitable warriors fighting

for independence and freedom. your war is a great war of national liberation in the contemporary world. your heroic exploits are a source of great encouragement to all oppressed nations and peoples and a glorious example for the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of the world. the chinese people are proud to have such heroic comrades-in-arms as the people of south viet nam.

today, the heroic south vietnamese people are advancing from victory to victory under the leadership of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam. with the all-out support and assistance of their kith and kin in the north and the concerted action on the part of the peoples of laos and cambodia, the south vietnamese people, in a revolutionary spirit of valiant determination, have launched successive fierce attacks against the enemy, repeatedly frustrating the u.s.-puppet "pacification" policy and dealing heavy blows at the u.s. aggressors' plan to "vietnamize" the war. constantly growing in size and strength through fighting, the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces have become a steel force safeguarding the interests of the south vietnamese people. the liberated areas in south viet nam are being daily expanded and consolidated. founded in the situation in which the south vietnamese people were winning one victory after another, the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam represents the interests of the broad masses of south viet nam and enjoys their ardent support and love. it is the genuine legitimate government of south viet nam. it has established diplomatic relations with dozens of countries and has been formally recognized by the conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries and it enjoys a high international prestige. in contrast, the nguyen van thieu puppet clique is in a passive military position of being hit from all sides and in an economic chaos. it is beset with internal contradictions and rivalries. increasingly revealing his reactionary features as a traitor and a dictator, nguyen van thieu is opposed and repudiated by the people of all strata of south viet nam and becomes extremely isolated. in short, the situation in south viet nam is developing in a direction more and more favourable to the south vietnamese people and unfavourable to the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys.

along with the victorious advance of the south vietnamese people, the heroic north vietnamese people have achieved brilliant successes in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and in socialist construction. acting with dauntless heroism under the leadership of the viet nam workers' party, they have victoriously combatted the air and naval raids of u.s. imperialism, surmounted numerous difficulties and carried on production while fighting, thus vigorously performing their sacred duty of supporting and assisting their kith and kin in the south. as brothers and comrades-

in-arms of the vietnamese people, the chinese people are gladdened and inspired by every victory you win in your struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. we warmly hail the great victories of the vietnamese people and sincerely wish you new and still greater victories in your future struggle.

comrades and friends,

u.s. imperialism has been badly battered in its war of aggression against viet nam and the other countries in indochina. but it is still unwilling to give up its aggressive stand. while talking about a desire to end the war, the u.s. government is intensifying its so-called programmes of "vietnamizing", "laotianizing" and "khmerizing" the war and trying by every means to obtain at the conference table what it cannot gain on the battlefield. last october, thanks to the tremendous efforts made by the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam" was reached and a schedule for its signing agreed upon between the vietnamese and u.s. sides. but the u.s. government, belying its own words and creating complications, again and again fabricated pretexts and laid obstacles. it has not only backed out of the schedule for signing, but raised a heap of unreasonable demands in an attempt to alter the substantive contents of the agreement, with the result that the peace in viet nam eagerly hoped for by the people of the whole world has failed to materialize to this day.

what causes particular indignation is that recently the u.s. government has dispatched large numbers of u.s. aircraft, including b-52 strategic bombers, to carry out continuous bombing on an unprecedented scale against the capital hanoi, haiphong and other densely populated areas of the democratic republic of viet nam in a vain attempt by means of bombs to force the vietnamese people to accept its truculent terms. now it is evident to the whole world who is delaying the signing of the peace agreement on stopping the war and who is obstructing and sabotaging the peaceful settlement of the viet nam question exclamation immediately after agreement was reached between the vietnamese and u.s. sides in late october, the united states started to bolster the fascist rule of the nguyen van thieu clique by rushing military equipment to saigon on an unprecedented scale and in great haste, sending there large numbers of disguised military advisers and instigating the saigon authorities to massacre south vietnamese patriots. cold facts give a loud rebuttal to the fraudulent propaganda spread by the u.s. government to shirk its criminal responsibility and lay bare the scheme of u.s. imperialism to obdurately persist in its "vietnamization" plan in a vain attempt to turn south viet nam permanently into its new colony.

the u.s. aggressive schemes can by no means succeed. in order to win their basic national rights -- independence, sovereignty, unification and territorial integrity -- the vietnamese people have waged bloody struggles for several decades, and they will never give up this sacred goal in the face of violence. the vietnamese people's great leader president ho chi minh pointed out: "hanoi, haiphong and other cities and certain enterprises may be destroyed, but the vietnamese people will not be intimidated exclamation nothing is more precious than independence and freedom." the u.s. imperialist military blackmail can only arouse the entire vietnamese people to fight even more valiantly with hatred for the common enemy. the u.s. aggressors will surely eat the bitter fruit of their own making and suffer even more disastrous defeats.

the chinese government and people strongly condemn u.s. imperialism for its crime of bombing the democratic republic of viet nam and intensifying its war of aggression, and warmly acclaim the great victories won by the army and people of north viet nam in their riposte against u.s. air and naval intrusions and raids. we firmly support the solemn and just statements issued of late by the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the correct stand taken by the vietnamese people in the paris negotiations. the u.s. government must be held fully responsible for the suspension of the negotiations. whether the negotiations will be resumed or not depends entirely on the united states. the u.s. government must immediately stop its barbarous bombing of the democratic republic of viet nam, change its truculent attitude of prolonging the war and sabotaging the peaceful settlement of the viet nam question and through negotiations speedily sign the peace agreement on stopping the war which was already agreed upon.

we are convinced that the vietnamese people's cause is a completely just one. the people of the whole world stand on your side. fighting in unity with your brothers the lao and cambodian peoples, you will surely defeat the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys. victory will certainly belong to the heroic vietnamese and other indochinese peoples exclamation

comrades and friends,

china and viet nam are neighbours linked with common mountains and rivers and closely related like the lips and the teeth. the chinese and vietnamese peoples are intimate comrades-in-arms and brothers. there has been a long tradition of friendship between our two peoples. in recent years, we have further strengthened and developed this friendship in the struggle against our common enemy. the heroic struggle of the south vietnamese people, who are fighting staunchly and shedding blood at the front against barbarous u.s. imperialist aggression, is a powerful support

to the chinese people's socialist revolution and socialist construction. the revolutionary spirit of the vietnamese people is an example for us to emulate.

the chinese people have always regarded the vietnamese people's struggle as our own struggle and taken it as our bounden proletarian internationalist duty to support and assist the vietnamese people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. in his "statement opposing aggression against southern viet nam and slaughter of its people by the u.s.-ngo dinh diem clique" issued back in 1963, the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung already called on the chinese people to firmly support the just struggle of the south vietnamese people. afterwards, chairman mao has further pointed out: "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area." the chinese people will for ever follow chairman mao's teachings and give unfailing support and assistance to the just struggle of the vietnamese people so long as u.s. imperialism does not stop its aggression, the chinese people will perform their internationalist duty by giving all-out support and assistance to the vietnamese and other indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until complete victory is won. the chinese people will always unite together, fight together and win victory together with the vietnamese and the other indochinese peoples exclamation

long live victories for the vietnamese and the other indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation

long live the great friendship and militant unity of the peoples of china and viet nam exclamation

Peking Soiree Welcomes Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1972)

the chinese foreign ministry arranged a soiree here today warmly welcoming nguyen thi binh, foreign minister of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, and her party.

attending the soiree as guests were nguyen van quang, r.s.v.n. ambassador to china; ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china; ly ban, d.r.v.n. vice-minister of foreign trade; the delegation of the south viet nam youth union for liberation led by nguyen van be, and other vietnamese comrades in peking.

accompanying the distinguished guests at the soiree were chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of departments concerned, including wang hai-jung, lu wei-chao, liang feng and kao chien-chung.

as the curtain rose, the artistes waved bouquets and heartily greeted the vietnamese comrades-in-arms with cheers of "welcome exclamation welcome exclamation" two youngsters went down from the stage and presented flowers to foreign minister nguyen thi binh amid warm applause. at the soiree artistes sang vietnamese, lao, cambodian and chinese songs, including "time for action", "we are determined to defend our fatherland with our lives", "viet nam -- china", "love for laos", "defend the soil of our fatherland", and "people of the world are sure to win", and performed the dance "yankees, get out exclamation" which depicted the vietnamese people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

after the performance, foreign minister nguyen thi binh and other vietnamese comrades-in-arms, accompanied by chi peng-fei and others, went onto stage to cordially shake hands with the artistes and presented them with a basket of flowers. at this, the slogan "long live the friendship between the chinese and vietnamese peoples" was brightly projected on the red backdrop.

Comrade Yao Wen-yuan Meets Delegation of South Vietnam Youth Union for Liberation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 28, 1972)

comrade yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, this evening met with nguyen van be, leader of the delegation of south viet nam youth union for liberation, hero of the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces and member of the executive committee of the south viet nam youth union for liberation; and members of the delegation ho doan tam, heroic fighter who damaged u.s. aircraft and tanks; nguyen thi thanh tuy, heroic fighter with determination to win, nguyen thi tam, heroic fighter against u.s. aggressors, and hoang thanh, cadre of the youth union for liberation. comrade yao wen-yuan had a very cordial and friendly conversation with them.

present at the meeting were ambassador nguyen van quang, ambassador ngo thuyen, counsellor tran binh and other vietnamese comrades.

also present were leading members of chinese departments chang hsiang-shan, ou tang-liang and hsieh ching-yi; li yun-lung, combat hero of the chinese people's liberation army, and lung mei, a 19-year-old girl from inner mongolia known for her exploits in protecting a herd of sheep in a snowstorm together with her younger sister; and a representative of peking youth.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Argentina Restricts Foreign Fishing Within 200 Miles

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1972)

the argentine government on december 27 declared restrictions on fishing operations of foreign vessels within 200 nautical miles off argentina's coasts, according to a report from buenos aires.

according to an announcement of the national fishing service of argentina, only those foreign fishing vessels which have been licensed by the argentine government are permitted to continue operating within this limit. the measure also restricts their total annual catch to 70,000 metric tons of hake, anchovies and squids.

last september, the government has introduced heavier taxes on foreign factory-ships operating on argentina's territorial waters.

CHINA AND UGANDA

Ugandan President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1972)

-- ugandan president idi amin on december 27 received at the presidential office chinese ambassador to uganda ko pu-hai and had a friendly talk with him, according to a kampala report.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

January 11, 1973 No. 5293

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* NATIONAL *
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PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

Commanders and Fighters of a Certain Unit Under the PLA Lanchow Command Modestly Learn the Glorious Tradition of the Yenan People, Maintain and Foster the Fine Style of Hard Struggle

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 28, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Lanchow, December 27, 1972) In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The Liberation Army should learn from the people of the whole country," the commanders and fighters of a certain unit under the PLA Lanchow Command stationed in Yenan modestly learn from the people in Yenan, maintaining and fostering the fine work style of hard struggle.

Thirty years ago, members of this unit took part in the vigorous movement to expand production in Yenan in the course of which they and the people forged deep mutual class feelings for each other. In the spring of 1970, they returned to Yenan. To inherit and foster the glorious tradition of the Yenan people, the Party committee of the unit sent out four work teams respectively. Led by members of the Party committee, these teams went and held seminars in 77 units including communes, brigades, factories, mines and enterprises in Yenan hsien and in places where they were stationed. They invited the local Party and government organs to tell them the advanced deeds of the Yenan people. By means of visiting the poor peasants and listening to stories of their past misery, by studying and laboring together with the people, and by inviting veteran Red Army fighters and veteran Party members to make reports, the various companies organized the cadres and the fighters to learn from the people of Yenan, thus speedily promoting the learning activities.

Early this year, the higher authorities requested that the 2nd company of this PLA unit build 22 barracks in a month, a tall order for such a short period of time. Under these circumstances, the Party branch of the 2nd company led all the members of the company to Liulin brigade

where Feng Ch'ang-yeh, the secretary of the brigade Party branch, was invited to give an account of how the brigade carried out hard struggle by relying on its own efforts. This served as a deep-going education and encouragement for the cadres and the fighters of the 2nd company. In carrying out their assignment, they all followed the example of the poor and lower-middle peasants and consciously waged struggle against difficulties in work. Lacking bricks, they molded their own indigenous bricks; and for want of implements, they looked for materials to make their own tools. Just when they had finished molding over 40,000 indigenous bricks, a sudden downpour washed them all out. However, the cadres and the fighters were not disheartened. Instead, they braced themselves and molded more than 164,000 indigenous bricks. Consequently, they fulfilled the building task within 25 days, saving over 4,000 yuan for the state.

Taking the people of Yenan as their model, the commanders and fighters of this PLA unit pay attention to fostering the good work style of hard struggle and plain living. Once, Ch'en K'o-ming, the leader of the 3rd squad tore his old pair of uniform trousers during the 1st engineering company's participation in labor to help the people in Shengli brigade. Noting that Ch'en did not have it mended in time, his neighbor Aunt Li mended it for him and said, "In the past, the old 8th Route Army soldiers who stayed here had to spin their own clothes and weave their own straw sandals. Now that things have improved, we should still pay attention to practicing economy." The words of Aunt Li deeply touched the cadres and the fighters. Everybody agreed that the old aunt had not only mended an old pair of trousers for them, but also passed on to them the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle and plain living.

The Party branch of the company got hold of this example in carrying out education in the tradition of hard struggle and plain living for all the cadres and fighters in the company. From then onward, the company set up its own sewing group and repair group. The cadres and fighters mended their own clothes and tools. To lower coal consumption, the kitchen staff made use of their spare time to improve the stoves for more than 40 times, reducing the daily individual consumption of coal from 2 catties and 5 taels to under 5 taels. Furthermore, they reclaimed land this year and planted over 20 mow of vegetables, becoming basically self-sufficient in vegetables. Thus, they saved more than 4,000 catties of grain and over 2,000 yuan in food expenses. At present, the style of hard struggle, plain living, hard work and frugality has become a general practice throughout the unit.

In the course of learning from the people of Yenan, the leading members of the unit's Party committee always take the lead and play the role of models. They often go deep into basic levels to study and labor together with the cadres and fighters like privates. Last spring, this unit undertook production tasks in Nanniwan. The weather was still very cold and the paddy fields were covered with a thin layer of ice. In order to have the seedlings planted in time, the leading members of the Party committee, taking off their own shoes and going down into the fields, took the lead in pulling the plow to level the earth.

Thus mobilized by the leading members of the Party committee, the unit maintains and fosters their intrinsic political nature of hard struggle. This year, in addition to fulfilling their training and building assignments, the unit produced, all by itself, 470,000 catties of grain, over 1.2 million catties of vegetables, and raised 709 head of pigs. In the big classroom of Yenan, the revolutionary tradition of the 8th Route Army in the past is now being further developed in this unit.

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SCIENTIFIC FARMING

Persevere in Scientific Experiment and Develop Agricultural Production

by

The Revolutionary Committee of Hsiyang hsien, Shansi

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 29, 1972)

Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, Tachai brigade's agricultural scientific experiment has showed continuous development and improvement. This has played a tremendous role in bringing about the great bumper harvest achieved in agricultural production for 20 consecutive years from around 200 catties per mow shortly after the establishment of the farmers cooperative to over 1,000 catties. The poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai say, "Scientific experiment means a treasure. Agricultural production is inseparable from it. With a serious hold laid of it, agricultural production will climb up step by step."

"Everything must go through experiment." This is a teaching of the great leader Chairman Mao. Through seriously carrying out this directive on a firm basis, we can continuously expose the contradictions of things and sum up experiences both positive and negative. This allows us a better understanding and grasp of natural laws and a greater initiative in the production struggle. It also allows the development of existing useful experience, the universal popularization of new and correct scientific and technical achievements, the gradual elimination of unfit things, the avoidance of erroneous things and better and better progress in scientific experiment.

In doggedly upholding the viewpoint of practice first, Tachai brigade goes through repeated tests to achieve success before setting its mind on popularization, regardless of the development of its own experiences, the introduction and popularization of advanced experiences from other areas, or the absorption and adoption of the new fruits of agricultural scientific research.

To insist on first subjecting everything to experiment and introduce scientific farming is not all plain sailing. It is full of vehement struggle between two lines and two ways of thinking. For instance, in experimentally deep-plowing corn fields, Tachai brigade at first met with the dissenting view of some people who called it "a sheer waste of effort." But under the leadership of the Party branch, the poor and lower-middle peasants at last made it through repeated experiments. Facts made those ideologically conservative people come around. However, when this increase-production experience was being popularized throughout the hsien, some other people again assumed a skeptical attitude. Not until the deep-plowed corn fields in the whole hsien chalked up a prominent increase in production did these people give up their ideological misgivings. From this it can be seen that to grope for and popularize new agricultural production techniques, we cannot wage no struggle and

cannot wage struggle by just making one or two attempts for one or two years. A struggle as such must be made a long-term affair.

Some people hold that "Energy is all one needs to make a proper job of farming, and no experiment of any kind is required." This is a conservative idea of not understanding science. "Class struggle, production struggle and scientific experiment are three major revolutionary movements in building a powerful socialist state." This directive from Chairman Mao tells us that class struggle, production struggle and scientific experiment are closely interrelated. If proletarian politics is not doggedly put in command, class struggle is given up and scientific experiment is ruled out, then development of agricultural production is just impossible.

At the foot of the Hut'ou Mountains where lay pitted, rutted, cracked, depressed and elevated plots of all sizes, grain output spurted up from 200 to 400, 500, 800 and 1,000 catties..... This was a result of scientific farming through integration of fighting-heaven-and-earth revolutionary enthusiasm with a strict scientific attitude.

The area doggedly insisted on putting everything through an experimental process and on continuously and elaborately observing, studying and analyzing various changes of things, exploring and grasping their laws of development. In the original set of tried and true effective scientific farming experiences such as soil improvement, elevation of soil fertility, "three deep-plowing ways," "returning stalks to fields," cutting weed to fertilizer the soil, basing manure application on soil conditions, rational close planting, "four non-concentrations on sowing," "three freedoms from emptiness," seedlings transplanting over a wide area, management of single stalks, maintenance of "living" soil layers, etc., they looked for defects and problems and affirmed all things successful and negated things that were out of date. Scientific farming is marked by year-to-year improvement and progressively new sets of experiences.

Practical experience of Tachai shows that to develop agricultural production and increase grain output and seek the all-round development of agriculture, forestry, stock-raising, sidelines and fishing, we must carry out scientific experiment. This calls for first a grasp of science and technology and then courage in practice and perseverance in putting everything through the experimental process.

It is held by some people that "to put everything through the experimental process is to show distrust in science and in other people." This opinion is one-sided. Agricultural production is a regional nature is affected by natural conditions to a relatively large degree. Whether it is our own experience or the advanced experience of other areas, it is created under certain conditions. Only under generally similar conditions can its superiority be demonstrated. Therefore, everything must be subjected to an experiment.

If a new technique or experience is indiscriminately popularized, then it gives the appearance of confidence in science and in others. But in

reality no positive effect will be achieved. If a job is bungled, mass activism for the popularization of new techniques and new experiences would only be dampened.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teachings, "Eliminate blindness and increase consciousness" and "Subject everything to experiment," Tachai brigade has all along doggedly adopted such an approach to scientific experiment as "following up small-plot experiment with big-plot popularization and preceding popularization with experiment."

First, a comparative experiment is made. In 1969, Tachai brigade conducted a comparative experiment in the planting of maize involving different degrees of closeness in spacing. In the experiment it was found that closely spaced plants produced tall and big stalks and overlapping leaves so that ventilation suffered and pollination was hampered. Small ears came with tiny grains. Those plots subjected to rationally close planting allowed good ventilation and good lighting. The stalks were massive and the ears fat and the grains filled out well. As a result of autumn concentration on harvesting and threshing, rational close planting compared with too close planting allowed an additional harvest of over 100 catties per mow. This approach not only gave those conservative-minded people education but allowed the dissemination of science and technology and the creation of one new set of experience after another.

Second, experiment is conducted at many points. By following up successful experiment at one point with wide-area popularization, we are likely to commit the error of blindness due to the usual limitations of one point. Tachai originally planted 12 varieties of corn. After a small-plot comparative experiment, the fine variety "Wuan Corn" was selected. It was brought to ridged, slopy and rutted areas, clayey soil areas, white clay areas, sandy areas and black soil areas for a many-point experiment. The results pointed to a large degree of adaptability. No matter where it was planted, the variety allowed a higher yield than others. It was therefore popularized over a wide area. Later, after over ten consecutive years of seed selection and elaborate nursing and after a test of drought, waterlogging and other natural disasters, this variety was proved a fine one. The masses dubbed it "Tachai Corn."

Third, repeated experiments are conducted. Something that is proved successful after one single experiment is seldom seen. Even if that is the case, it cannot be confirmed for general use. In popularizing the interplanting experience related to maize and wheat (or peas), Tachai was successful after only one single experiment. In 1967, they conducted another experiment. As a result, it was found where there was a shortage of water, two-crop output was not as large as that of one single crop. Therefore, they temporarily withheld the universal use of this new technique. Recently, in light of changed conditions, they again successfully experimented with the watering of wheat and maize interplanted.

The practical experience of Tachai shows that in scientific experiment, we cannot stay content with one or two successes. Still less should we be

afraid of one or two failures. We must make repeated experiments for many years and sum up lessons and gain experiences from failures. If without making an experiment, we blindly popularize others' experience, then still greater harm will be caused. In 1966, the former hsien Party committee blindly popularized such crossbred maize species as "Yü 13," "Weierh 156," etc. Due to the prevalence of the "big-spot" disease, a serious drop in output was caused. Yet Tachai which persevered in "putting everything through the experimental process" resisted this erroneous approach. Not only did it suffer no drop in output but it reaped a bumper harvest.

Still some others opine, "Much experimenting has been done. What more is there to be done?" This is a variation of the erroneous concept of "production at its peak and potentialities tapped to the full" marked by the tendency to stand still. Chairman Mao teaches us, "In the fields of production struggle and scientific experiment, man is always progressing ceaselessly. The world of nature is also developing continuously and will never stand still at the same level. Therefore, man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing." Agriculture will advance continuously and production will not reach its peak. Still less can scientific experiment be stopped.

In the past ten years and more, Tachai has relied on its own resources and fought amidst hardship changing heaven and earth. In a mountainous area of earth and stone marked by drought in nine years out of every ten, a miracle of an increasingly higher annual yield was achieved. Now, they dare to think and to act. They apply Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking as a guide to farming. Under changed conditions, they dare to negate their original approach, and, under changing conditions, to create new experience and scale new scientific heights. For the revolution, they seek a higher grain output and make a greater contribution.

Since the beginning of 1970, they have launched a major effort in moving mountains and filling out ditches to create flatland. The aim is to turn a small plot into a big one, dry land into paddy land, one crop into two crops a year, coarse into fine grain, bad land into good land and realize the introduction of irrigation facilities and mechanization. This is a new test.

To give better play to the development of agricultural production and launch a penetrating mass campaign to "learn from Tachai in agriculture," we must take line struggle as the lever, launch a penetrating criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, insist on "putting everything through the experimental process," introduce scientific farming, seriously sum up experience in developing agricultural science and technique along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and further strengthen leadership over agricultural science and techniques. So long as leadership at various levels makes it a point to closely combine mass revolutionary enthusiasm with a strict scientific attitude, we can make a greater contribution to mankind along Chairman Mao's revolutionary road on the road of expedition to continuously scale the peaks of agricultural science and technique.

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DROUGHT

Man's Determination Will Conquer Nature

- A story of how the people of Hopei Province fight against drought

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 23, 1972)

It was early winter in the countryside in Hopei Province. The "three-autumn" work had already come to its end. In the vast fields, the green and lush wheat seedlings were in place of the autumn crops; the masses of people engaged in the construction of farmland irrigation projects gathered in groups on the hills and in the fields, ushering in a new struggle.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and after fighting doggedly for one whole year, the people of Hopei Province overcame the serious drought, the like of which had never occurred in the past few decades, and eventually won a comparatively good harvest in agricultural production. After the autumn harvest, the broad masses of the commune members on the one hand delivered public grain and sold their surplus grain to the state and distributed the fruits of their labor and, on the other hand, rushed to the worksites of the water conservation projects and worked vigorously to win a new bumper harvest in agriculture the next year. In a few areas where a bad harvest was reaped, people were united together to carry out production to make good the loss brought about by natural disasters and practiced economy to tide over the adversities that resulted from the bad harvest. From the hilly areas to the plains, the laboring people gathered in groups and everywhere was a scene of surging vigor and vitality.

A Year of Severe Tests

To the people in Hopei Province, the year 1972 was a year of severe tests and also a year in which man's determination conquered nature. The whole province was attacked by drought, which was unprecedented in scale in the past few decades. From September last year to July this year, saturation rain fell only once in most of the areas, but not even once in many others. Around the time for growing autumn wheat, there was a dry spell of close to three months, and general rainfall was only about two-tenths or three-tenths of that in a normal year. When the drought was at its most serious, almost all the reservoirs were dried up, the canals had no water, the level of wells dropped, and many localities had difficulties in obtaining water for drinking and washing. Some localities were also attacked by insects, hail and windstorms, a cold wave, and other disasters.

But under the Party's leadership, the people of the whole province, relying on the collective strength, launched a dogged struggle against drought. Total annual grain output was smaller than that of last year but still reached the level of 1969, a year of bumper harvest. Despite this serious drought, a number of model units that produced a big increase in

output emerged, 48 hsien and municipalities had their per-mow grain output attaining the level specified in the "National Program for Agricultural Production," and 13 among them had their average per-mow output exceeding 500 catties. Following the example of Chengting hsien, a few hsien had their average per-mow output of grain surpassing 800 catties. A number of communes and brigades yielded more than 1,000 catties of grain per mow on the average.

During the days when the fight against this serious drought was under way, your reporter crossed the Yenshan Mountain and came to the brink of the Pohai Sea, went from the plains in central Hopei to the peaks of the T'aiheng Mountains, and saw a touching scene of the broad masses of the people fighting in unity against the drought. We saw yet another scene, despite the grave menace by the drought and as a result of the dogged struggle against drought: There was a vast stretch of green and lush crops, the rice stalks were strong, and the fields gave a scene of growth and vitality. Loud echoes of the voice, "In a serious drought, people work vigorously to reap a bumper harvest instead of placing themselves at the mercy of heaven," inspired us constantly, making us feel strongly that, under the Party's leadership and with the masses aroused to action, we definitely could defeat any natural disaster, no matter how serious it might be.

Fight on the First Line of the Struggle Against Drought

The Party committees at all levels in Hopei Province have a clear orientation and a firm determination of carrying out agriculture in a big way. When drought attacked, the provincial Party committee and the provincial revolutionary committee called meetings many times to study measures of resisting drought. They also organized anti-drought work teams to go deeply into the areas where drought was serious to lead the struggle against drought. Promoting the Party's excellent tradition of hard struggle, the leading cadres at all levels constantly remained on the first line of production from spring to summer and from summer to autumn, getting together with the masses to fight against drought, sow seeds and protect the seedlings until the autumn harvest was reaped and the over-wintering wheat had been planted fully and well.

Luanch'eng hsien produced more than 700 catties of grain per mow last year. This year, it put forth a plan of producing more than 800 catties of grain per mow on the average. When drought occurred, some people doubted whether this plan could be realized, and others even said pessimistically, "There is no hope of 'crossing the Yangtze' in such a dry year!" Braving the intense heat of the sun in summer, hsien committee secretary Li Ju-shuang and other members of the standing committee crossed the rivers, valleys and the plain and visited the production teams one after another. They were commanders as well as fighters. Gathering beside the wells and the canals, they got together with the local cadres and the masses to analyze the favorable conditions and the unfavorable factors and to draw concrete measures for fighting the drought, thereby building up confidence in defeating the drought. They said heroically: "To produce a high yield

under favorable weather conditions is soft skill, to produce a high yield by defeating drought is hard skill!" Subsequently, people of the whole hsien fulfilled their oath by reaping the bounteous fruit of an average of more than 900 catties of grain per mow.

In the middle of June when Chang Shuo, secretary of the CCP P'ingshan hsien committee, came to Shihpaiyen brigade of Nantien commune, the maize sown had already perished as a result of the drought and the commune members were rather disheartened. He encouraged them, saying: "If it does not rain, why don't we bring 'rain' by means of our shoulders?" He proposed carrying water to the fields and sowing seeds by dibbling. He also went first to take a pair of water buckets. The burning sun shone overhead. His clothes were wet with perspiration, sticking to his body. He carried bucketfuls of water to the fields 40 to 50 times every day, covering a total distance of 60 to 70 li. When the commune members were taking noon time rest, he went around to inspect the quality of dibbling. Seeing that his shoulders swelled as a result of carrying the heavy loads, the commune members took away his buckets. But, he got another pair of buckets and went to fetch water. He worked in this way for seven whole days. The news that "the hsien committee secretary excelled the youngsters in carrying water and sowing seeds by dibbling" spread instantly all over the hsien. The cadres and the masses were filled with confidence and plunged themselves into the struggle against drought and for reaping a bumper harvest.

During the days when the condition of drought was most serious, we visited some areas including T'angshan, Tientsin, Paoting, Shihchiachuang and Hengshui and saw that the leading cadres of many of the hsien and brigades joined the masses in crossing mountains to locate water resources. The leggings of their trousers were rolled up, and their clothes covered with mud. They built canals and sank wells, carried water by buckets and sowed seeds by dibbling, showing the style of the old 8th Route Army during the years of the revolutionary war. The broad masses said: "The secretary was covered with sweat and the cadres were stained with mud. When the leaders endure great hardships, the masses will work with surging vigor."

When the three-autumn work was over, the Party organizations at all levels in some of the areas which had reaped a comparatively bad harvest undertook to enable the masses to carry out production well and lead a good life in a year of natural disaster. Braving strong cold winds, some hsien cadres came to the homes of the commune members, bringing the Party's concern and warmth to the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants. They got together with the masses to carry out "small-scale autumn harvest," to arrange fuel for the winter, to make rational distribution of food grain and vegetable, and to adopt effective measures for helping the domestic animals tide over winter in safety. Once their everyday life was ordered properly, the masses worked with surging vigor. Winter production based on construction of water conservation projects was carried out enthusiastically in all localities, and remarkable results were also achieved in side-occupations.

The Masses Have the Struggle To Conquer Nature

This was a year of drought. Wherever he might be, your reporter did not see a sad face nor did he hear a sigh. His general impression was that: The people were content and lived in peace, they carried out everyday work in good order and were firm in determination.

Where did the strength to conquer nature come from? It came from the masses of the people who firmly carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. With the line education developing in depth, the gradual implementation of the Party's various policies, like a breeze and drizzle in spring, aroused the noble ambition of the masses of the people to quicken their pace of building socialism. When the rivers and canals dried up, the people dug another river in the river bed and another canal in the middle of the canal; when well water dried up, people sank new wells and rebuilt the old ones. Has anybody ever seen a water-carrying team formed of over ten thousand people? At Lingshou and Foup'ing, and on the paths on hills amid which the rivers and streams meandered, everywhere was seen a bending, long queue of people, and everywhere was a battlefield of the fight against drought. Carts were drawn, people carried buckets, draft animals and washing basins were also used, all bringing water together for use for a big purpose and in the fields.

Liuchiachuang brigade in Chiehan commune of Yi hsien was situated in a hilly area. The three artesian wells in the village had already dried up in April. More than 300 laborers were organized to carry water back from 20 li away for sowing seeds by dibbling. From April to July, they went to work before daybreak and came home when it was dark. They uttered not a sigh when their feet hurt by overwalking and their shoulders swelled as a result of being pressed by heavy loads. They carried 500,000 bucket loads of water and sowed seeds by dibbling in 2,000 mow of fields, reaping a comparatively good harvest in a year which would yield nothing if the same conditions had occurred in the past.

In early August, Kaoch'eng hsien was attacked seriously by a hailstorm. Some of the crops lodged, others had their stalks broken and still others were totally damaged. Autumn crops were planted in more than 500,000 mow of land in the whole hsien. Over 30 percent of the crops lodged in more than 200,000 mow. A natural disaster meant a struggle. When the hailstorm was over, the cadres and the masses re-erected each of the stalks of the crops which had lodged, practically eliminating the sign of a disaster. This year, the average per-mow output of grain crossed the "Yangtze."

This year, Loting hsien was attacked by insect pests which had rare precedence in frequency of occurrence, in the vastness of the area affected, and in speed of the spread. Would the insects be allowed to eat up the fruits of the fight against drought which had been underway for the past few hundred days? No, absolutely no! The hsien committee issued an order and launched a people's war to win grain from the insects. 100,000 people participated in the fight, working through day and night, and succeeded in eliminating the injurious insects from 600,000 mow of land. Many old people said:

"We have never seen a battle fought with such great strength. Nor have we seen such a good harvest."

Yes, in autumn, if you pay a visit to the plain in Hopei, you will see the scene of a special harvest created by the people through their painstaking labor: The crops in the fields are growing to different heights and are diversified in variety, including sorghum, maize, cotton, potato, bean, buckwheat, corn, millet.....and many other kinds. The heads of the plants are slightly in disorder, and yet the stalks are sturdy and the ears are full. This is the bounteous fruit of a bumper harvest reaped by the people of Hopei through sweated labor!

Quicken the Pace of Construction of Water Conservation Projects

"While fighting against drought, we do not forget to grasp water conservation, and we are not scared even if another drought may occur the next year!" This is the strategic idea of the people of Hopei in their struggle against drought. To achieve this goal, the people squeezed out every bit of time, worked at highest speed, and labored selflessly for reaping a normal harvest in a year of drought and waterlogging and for securing high and stable yields.

Hsiaochiang commune of Chi hsien put its footing at the present and orientated itself toward the future. While fighting against the drought, it worked vigorously to build water conservation projects. It built reservoirs, tapped underground water resources and sank wells, doing the work involving more than 20,000 cubic meters of earth and rock. An old woman in her sixties also went to the worksite. She said: "Fighting against drought is also revolution and is aimed at doing farming in a big way. Although I cannot contribute a big share, I must play a small part." The water conservation projects built by this commune in six months were equal to the total of the projects built in the past decade.

Tsaoch'iang hsien had long in the past been under menace by drought, waterlogging and alkalinization. Its grain output had remained low and unstable. It had to buy grain from the state in eight out of every ten years. Ever since the work to put the Haiho River under permanent control started, effort was made to grasp the construction of drainage projects, basically solving the problem of waterlogging and alkalinization, but the menace of drought became outstanding. The sufferings from drought in nine out of ten years in the past and the exceeding scarcity of ground water made the people understand the importance of obtaining underground water. But in these years, though people sank shallow wells and also deep wells, they either failed to obtain water or obtained only salty water. For this reason, people drew the conclusion that Tsaoch'iang hsien was "water deficient" and was born a dry spot.

Jen-min Jih-pao pointed out in its editorial, entitled, "In Agriculture, Learn from Tachai," published in 1970: "Is what Hsiyang has achieved really impossible to you? You can't achieve it in one year, in two years.

Can you achieve it in three years? Four or five years surely will suffice!" These words enkindled the fire in the hearts of the members of the new hsien committee. They said: "Human efforts can achieve anything. The land is cultivated by man. There is nothing unchangeable on earth. The outlook of Tsaoch'iang can definitely be changed!"

This year, in the face of an extraordinarily serious drought, hsien committee secretary Yang Ts'ai-k'uei and other members of the standing committee of the hsien committee came to one production team to another and were determined not to give up their fight until they had located underground water.

They came to K'eshih brigade of Liuch'ang commune and discovered that a well had been sunk here and had silted up for many years, so that this deep well became a shallow one and salty water became sweet water. After analysis and study, people discovered from this incident some of the laws of the different layers of water in Tsaoch'iang and located water at a shallow layer. The hsien committee promptly summed up this experience, combined the current struggle against drought with the long-term construction of water conservation projects, and aroused the masses to locate and utilize fully the water resources at the shallow layer.

The leading cadres at the three levels of the hsien, commune and brigade went to the worksites of the water conservation projects, took part in practice and summed up experience, thereby quickening the speed of well boring.

Lin P'an-kuei, secretary of the Party committee of Loutzu commune, devoted most of his time to building the well-rig. He did everything ranging from laying a pipeline and installing a boring-bit to building the boring frame and making repair. He led the masses to create the record of using one well-rig to bore ten wells in one month. This year, the people of Tsaoch'iang have bored close to 2,000 artesian wells. The acreage of land newly put under irrigation by these wells was greater than the total area of land put under irrigation in the past two decades.

Hsichanghsing was a small village which yielded a few dozen or 100 catties of grain per mow in the past and had to be supplied with grain from the state every year after the liberation. This year, because artesian wells had been bored, it yielded some 300 catties of grain per mow despite the serious drought and delivered 15,000 catties of surplus grain to the state for the first time. The day they delivered grain to the state, the commune members happily chose the best portion of grain and loaded it in their carts, and said with elation, "From now on, we also must 'add bricks and tiles' to the building of socialism!"

When we left Tsaoch'iang and passed Hengshui area on our way back to Shihchiachuang, we saw an animated scene of production and construction. What attracted us in particular were the tall well-rigs standing in the distance and the rumbling of motors we heard from time to time. In Hopei

Province, in this year of serious drought, more than 59,000 wells have been bored and equipped with supplementary works. Together with those bored in the past, there are altogether more than 200,000 wells. These wells studded the vast plain and the mountain areas like the stars in the skies. They emitted clear water, turning the lands of Hopei green. The rumbling of motors echoing in the distance foretells a bumper harvest in the future!

(NCNA Correspondent)

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Northeast China Hsien Gets Good Harvests Despite Drought

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Dec. 30, 1972)

a northeast china county overcame this year's eighty-day drought thanks to irrigation works built over the years. total 1972 grain output of haicheng county in southern liaoning province beat the peak 1970 harvest by 2.4 per cent. the cotton harvest set a new record.

haicheng county is one of the province's major grain producers. it has three types of terrain, subject to drought and waterlogging. the middle of the county is a plain. the eastern part is hilly, while the western part, intersected by the liaoho and other rivers, is low.

when the worst drought in decades started right after spring sowing this year, pumps droned round the clock on the plain, lifting life-giving water to the fields from 840 wells. water from hundreds of reservoirs and other irrigation projects in the hilly area was sent to terraced plots. in the low-lying area, canals and ditches built to drain off excess water were used to irrigate the parched fields.

the county began a mass campaign to build irrigation works soon after liberation. this gathered new momentum after 1970. led by county party committee members, the commune members on the plain built ditches and levelled 13,000 hectares to make irrigation more effective. more than 300 irrigation projects were put up in the hilly area. much work was done to transform the western low-lying region. eighteen pumping stations were added in the county, bringing large tracts of farmland under irrigation. most of these projects were built by people's communes or production brigades with their own resources under the over-all planning of the county leadership.

factories in the county turned out more equipment for the irrigation works and other farm implements to support agriculture.

AGRICULTURE

East China Province Gets Good Grain, Cotton, Oil-Bearing Crops

(NCNA-English Hofei, Dec. 30, 1972)

east china's anhwei province produced more grain this year on the basis of last year's good harvest. output of cotton and oil-bearing crops rose by a big margin.

eight of the nine administrative regions in the province had a bigger grain harvest than in 1971. although the fuyang administrative region was hit by serious floods last summer, the peasants worked hard and got a fair harvest. compared with 1971, seven more counties and cities surpassed the grain targets (3.75 tons per hectare for north and 6 tons for south of the huai river) set in the national programme for agricultural development. some less advanced counties are catching up.

cadres and commune members in liuan, a major grain-producing county, showed great enthusiasm for socialist production in the past two years. though the county was hit alternately by drought and flood, its total grain output this year was 50,000 tons more than last year's. cotton was 80 per cent higher and oil-bearing crops nearly twice as much. the county supplied the state with 95,000 tons of market grain this year.

hsiaohsien county used to be low-yielding and disaster-stricken. the county party committee in the past two years led the people in digging wells and ditches, enlarging the irrigated area and improving saline soil. the total grain output was 55,000 tons more than last year, the average yield per hectare surpassing the target set in the national programme.

the anching administrative region last year was the first to surpass the national programme's grain target of 6 tons per hectare. leading members of the regional party committee last spring went to grass-root units and made investigations. under the leadership of the party committee, the rural cadres and commune members concentrated on raising output. grain yield this year reached 6.4 tons per hectare. cotton output was 60 per cent higher and oil-bearing crops 30 per cent, compared with 1971.

METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY

Southwest China Province Expands Metallurgical Industry

(NCNA-English - Chengtu, Dec. 30, 1972)

southwest china's szechwan province has set up more than 150 small iron and steel plants and iron, non-ferrous metal and other mines. the province produced 46 times more pig iron and 85 times more iron ore in the first eleven months of this year than in 1949, the year before its liberation.

szechwan is rich in mineral deposits. chairman mao's policy of the simultaneous development of big, medium and small enterprises and the simultaneous use of modern and indigenous methods fired the people's enthusiasm for running industry.

enterprises making ferrous and non-ferrous metals have been set up in 17 of the province's 19 administrative regions, chous and cities. output of pig iron last year was more than double that for 1970, iron ore rose 1.8 times and non-ferrous metal ore 45 per cent. further increases were registered this year. the products of these plants are mainly used for the manufacture of farm machinery and household utensils.

szechwan had only eight small iron smelting works before liberation. they have since been thoroughly renovated. one of them, the tungfeng iron plant of wanyuan county, used to produce around 1,000 tons of pig iron a year. the workers had to carry iron ore on their backs out of a nearby mine before liberation. the plant now turns out more than 90,000 tons of iron ore and coke and 27,000 tons of pig iron annually.

the people of lingshui county showed ingenuity in running industry. they used simple lathes and discarded material to make hand drills, tub cars, wenches, coal crushers and blast furnace parts. they substituted slabs of stone for wood props in a mine. within 14 months they completed a small enterprise covering mining, coking and iron making.

after repeated experiments, the houshan iron plant of hsuyung county succeeded in using anthracite coal to produce high quality pig iron. this experience has been widely adopted since anthracite is common in some parts of the province.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Engineers, Technicians Feted at Tirana Banquet

(NCNA-English Tirana, Dec. 30, 1972)

abdyl kellezi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society, gave a banquet here yesterday evening in honour of chinese engineers and technicians now working in albania.

among those attending the banquet were nesti nase, albanian minister of foreign affairs; rahman hanku, minister of construction; and misto treska, chairman of the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries.

also present was liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania.

at the banquet, the comrades-in-arms of the two countries drank many toasts to the steady development and strengthening of the great fighting friendship between albania and china and their two parties and peoples and to the good health and long life of comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung.

BADMINTON TEAM

Chinese Badminton Team Leaves for Europe

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 30, 1972)

a chinese badminton team with sun lan as leader and tseng tsai-tsao as deputy leader left here by plane today for a friendly visit to denmark and britain.

the team includes seven men players, four women players and coach chen fu-shou. among the players are hou chia-chang and tang hsien-hu, the 1972 national men's singles champion and runner-up and men's doubles champions, and fang kai-hsiang and chen tien-hsiang, who were placed third and fourth in men's singles. among the women players are chen yu-niang and liu hsiao-cheng, the 1972 national singles champion and runner-up.

they were seen off at the airport by kuo lei, leading member of a department concerned, j.a.w. paludan, danish ambassador to china, and i.c. orr, second secretary of the british embassy in peking.

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Patriotic Front Delegation Concludes Visit to Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Dec. 30, 1972)

nouhak phoumsavan, leader of the delegation of the lao patriotic front and member of the standing committee of the central committee of the front, and thao ma khaykhamphithoune, member of the delegation and member of the central committee of the front, left here for peking today.

the delegation arrived in tientsin on a visit on december 28 in the company of shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the chinese communist party. hsieh hsueh-kung, chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, gave a banquet that evening to warmly welcome the lao comrades-in-arms. at the banquet filled with a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the hosts and guests toasted the constant consolidation and development of the unity and militant friendship between the chinese and lao people.

the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee arranged a soiree for the lao comrades-in-arms yesterday. local artists performed lao songs "we love laos" and "oppose u.s. imperialist aggression against laos", chinese songs "song of china-laos friendship" and "people of the world are sure to win", and dances and acrobatics. at the end of the performance, delegation leader nouhak phoumsavan, accompanied by hsieh hsueh-kung, went on stage and warmly shook hands with the performers and congratulated them on their successful performance.

while in tientsin, the lao comrades-in-arms visited a motor vehicle plant and a textile mill and were warmly welcomed by the workers. the visitors spoke warmly of the achievements of tientsin's workers in the socialist revolution and construction under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

on their arrival in and departure from tientsin, the lao comrades-in-arms were greeted and seen off by wang yuan-ho, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, and others.

LATIN AMERICA

Latin American Countries Play Active Role in Worldwide Struggle against Superpower Hegemony

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 30, 1972)

latin american countries have taken an active part in the struggle of the third world against the superpowers' hegemony this year. the united states' position as an overlord in the western hemisphere has been further shaken while the other superpower's features as social-imperialism have been gradually revealed before the public.

latin america has been the venue of two international conferences this year -- the third session of the united nations conference on trade and development (unctad) and the foreign ministers conference of non-aligned countries. at these conferences, latin american countries worked in concert with other countries in the struggle against the superpowers' power politics and economic plunder. in an address at the opening ceremony of the third unctad session, chilean president salvador allende appealed to the developing countries for joint efforts against some big powers' colonial rule and economic domination. he called for "replacement of an economic and trade order that is outdated and radically unjust by a fairer one based on a new concept of man and of human dignity". at the foreign ministers conference of non-aligned countries, guyanese prime minister forbes burnham clearly stated the role of the third world in the struggle against the superpowers. he said, "in meeting new encroachments on our sovereignty and new dangers to our development such as those posed by superpower competition in the oceans of the world, we must be prepared to devise new approaches.

in view of the fact that many latin american countries have carried on an indomitable struggle against maritime hegemony and in defence of national resources, many countries of the third world proposed at the 27th u.n. general assembly session that a latin american city -- santiago -- be designated as the site for the world conference on the law of the sea which is scheduled to be held in 1974.

such developments show that latin america is integrating the national-democratic movement in the region with the struggle of the third world against the superpowers' hegemony.

the stormy anti-u.s. struggle of the latin american peoples and the fact that more latin american governments have pursued a national policy serve as further blows

being dealt at the u.s. overlord in latin america. one of the pronounced characteristics of these developments is that the days when the united states could dictate at will in latin america have gone and that more and more latin american countries have shown daring in defying the u.s. threats and reprisals and firmly defended their independence and state sovereignty. the chilean government and people led by president allende have won the support of the third world in unswervingly defending their national rights and interests and resisting the subversive designs of u.s. monopoly capital and its economic reprisals including the freezing of chilean copper export. the u.s. proclamation of a "fishing law" as a reprisal against countries which detained intruding u.s. fishing boats has aroused waves of vehement popular protests in south american countries. in spite of the u.s. threats, ecuador and peru have continued to capture and fine u.s. fishing boats operating within the 200 miles of their territorial seas. in a joint statement in connection with the u.s. "fishing law", the chilean, peruvian and ecuadorian governments reaffirmed "the unflinching determination which inspires chile, ecuador and peru to defend and respect the sovereign rights over their terrestrial and maritime resources within 200-mile sea limits". referring to the latin american struggle to defend the maritime right to 200 miles, peruvian president juan velasco said, "all countries, big or small, should treat us as equals." the panamanian government and people have always stood firm on their sovereignty over the canal zone. this is a direct attack on the u.s. hegemonic practices.

the decline of the u.s. overlordship also finds striking expression in the activities of inter-american organizations. these organizations were primarily used to be instruments of the united states for intervention against and control over the latin american countries. but in 1970 and 1971; a new situation arose in the organization of american states in which 22 latin american countries often took an opposite stand against the united states in voting. at the second o.a.s. assembly held last april, the united states once again came under fire as one latin american delegate after another brought up charges against washington's intervention in their internal affairs. a resolution proposed by the latin american countries on the upholding of the principles of non-intervention and self-determination was adopted by the assembly. this once again put the united states in the dock. since last july peru, guyana, jamaica, barbados, and trinidad and tobago have established or resumed diplomatic relations with cuba by breaking through u.s. obstacles.

the other superpower, whose tentacles have reached every corner of the globe, has pursued a policy of infiltration, plunder and expansion against the third world. this policy stands in conflict with the stand

of the latin american and other third-world countries in defending their national rights and security. at the u.n. sea-bed committee meeting last march, the deputy leader of the soviet delegation spoke openly against the legitimate right of the coastal states to define reasonably the breadth of their territorial sea. his speech was refuted by the ecuadorian and some other latin american delegates. when three resolutions on trade relations and policies and the exploitation of sea-bed resources sponsored by the "group of 77" and a number of latin american and african countries were put to vote at the third unctad session, the delegate of the soviet union, which always claims to be a "friend of the third world", abstained on one of the resolutions and did not vote on the other two.

at a u.n. meeting in november, a soviet delegation refused to undertake commitments towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in latin america. this was another exposure of the soviet union's true social-imperialist features. this soviet stand showed that the peaceful aspirations of the latin american countries for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in their region run counter to the social-imperialist policy of military expansion and nuclear threats. the manoeuvres of the soviet naval and air forces through or over the caribbean sea in recent years are a manifestation of this policy. when the soviet draft resolution on the so-called "non-use of force in international relations and permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons" was put to vote at a plenary meeting of the 27th u.n. general assembly session, a mexican delegate stated explicitly that he refused to vote for the draft resolution because the words of the soviet nuclear power are at variance with its actual deeds.

in 1971 and 1972, more than 140 soviet personages including "diplomatic officials" were deported by five latin american countries for their undesirable activities in these countries.

1972 bears witness to the vigorous efforts of the latin american countries to coordinate their actions and develop mutual support among themselves and between them and other third-world countries in their struggle against superpower hegemony and in defence of their national rights and interests. there have been incessant mutual visits by leaders of latin american countries. chilean president allende's recent visit to mexico and some other latin american countries showed that the chilean stand in defence of national rights and interests has struck a responsive chord among other countries of the third world. some latin american countries, while supporting the legitimate claim of other latin american countries to 200-mile territorial seas, proposed that a coastal state may have a "patrimonial sea" up to a total of 200 nautical miles and exercise sovereign rights over the natural resources there. this proposal has been accepted

by 15 caribbean countries. some latin american countries have formed a united front to protect their legitimate interests in exporting their traditional items such as petroleum and banana. to confront the arbitrary practice of u.s. monopoly capital to freeze the export of chilean copper, members of the inter-governmental committee of copper exporting countries -- chile, peru, zambia and zaire -- decided to cooperate with and support each other in defence of their national rights. eight latin american countries and countries of asia, african and europe met in caracas, capital of venezuela, and decided to wage a joint struggle for their right to have a voice on international currency problems.

MIDDLE EAST SITUATION

Arab People Open New Page in Struggle against US-Israeli Aggression and Control by Superpowers

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 30, 1972)

the arab people have in 1972 opened a new page in the record of struggle against u.s.- israeli aggression and domination by the superpowers and for being the master of their own destiny.

under the state of "no war, no peace" imposed on the middle east by the two superpowers, the arab people have carried out a heroic struggle for the recovery of the occupied territories and restoration of the national rights of the palestinian people. in 1972 the palestinian people and guerrillas, overcoming many difficulties and persevering in armed struggle, have dealt repeated blows at the israeli aggressors; the people and armed forces of egypt, syria, lebanon, etc., fighting in national defence, have more than once repulsed the israeli military provocations and armed intrusions; and the anti-imperialist unity among the arab countries and people has been gaining momentum. the "hussein plan" and other schemes aimed at strangling the palestine revolution and attacking the arab countries one by one which were contrived by one superpower with the tacit consent of the other have failed so far as a result of the united opposition of the arab people. the heroic and just struggle waged by the arab people has won praises and support from the people of the whole world.

cast off the "no war, no peace" yoke

the superpowers' vying for domination over the middle east has wrought bitter misery to the arab people. under the state of "no war, no peace", vast tracts of arab territories have continuously been occupied by israel and the sufferings of the more than one million exiled palestinians prolonged. while the property looted by one robber has not been recovered, guard must be mounted at home against the other.

bitter experience has taught the arab people that the "no war, no peace" state is sheerly the aftermath of the two superpowers' contention in the middle east. to grab spheres of influence and strategic areas in the middle east and scramble for petroleum resources there, both the united states and the soviet union want to maintain a tense situation in the middle east, but not so tense as to cause a direct u.s.-soviet military confrontation. they manoeuvre in their desperate contention on the one hand, and came to a tacit agreement secretly on the other to avoid direct military conflict through the moscow summit talks or other channels, using arab national interests as stakes in counter-revolutionary political deals.

in this fierce struggle, u.s. imperialism tried hard to impose the consequences of aggression resulting from the "june 5" war on the arab people through one way or another, by taking advantage of the "no war, no peace" deadlock. the united states continues to arm israel and instigates it to unleash armed attacks and provocations against arab countries. at the same time, it has set various political traps of "partial solution" for this end. soviet revisionist social-imperialism pays lip-service to opposing u.s.-israeli aggression, but, just as an arab paper has pointed out, "the soviet union is in fact seeking the establishment of the present fait accompli and further complicating it so as to enable itself to keep a firm hold over the region and keep it always weak and in need of the soviet union."

the "no war, no peace" stalemate imposed by the superpowers in the middle east has been widely criticized by arab public opinion. it has become a strong call of the arab world for freedom from the two overlords' control, breaking the deadlock, liberating the occupied arab territories and restoring the national rights to the palestinian people.

tear off the veil of "friendship"

general speaking, it is comparatively easy to deal with an overt enemy.and it is very difficult to guard against an enemy who has disguised himself as a "friend". the kuwait paper "al-rai al-amm" said that such "friend" has put on "the veil of friendship coupled with enmity". the veil of "friendship" of soviet revisionist social-imperialism has been torn off by the arab people in 1972.

didn't social-imperialism advertize its "friendship" and "assistance" by selling weapons to the arab countries? but it has attached several "nos" to its arms sales: no selling of striking weapons; no permission to use the weapons sold to recover the lost lands; no adequate supply of ammunition and spare parts; and no handing to the buyer of some of the weapons sold, but keeping them in the hands of its own military personnel. the egyptian paper "al-ahram" has commented aptly on such "assistance", saying that "the soviet military presence in egypt became something of an ornament -- mere form and no function."

soviet weapons are nothing more than an ornament when it comes to resisting u.s. and israeli aggression, but they become "weapons" in the full sense of the word for the control, intervention and plunder of the recipient countries. coming in the wake of the soviet-made weapons are certain "demands": demands for privileges, for military bases, for natural resources and for money. the egyptian weekly "akhbar el-yom" has pointed out: "the soviet union benefited as an ornament dealer without fulfilling egypt's demands."

the wrath of the arab people towards social-imperialism once again erupted in 1972. as the soviet revisionists time and again refused to provide egypt with attacking weapons, president sadat announced on july 18 the decision to "terminate the mission of the soviet military advisers in egypt." he declared that the soviet military installations and equipment built inside egyptian territory would become the property of egypt. this bold decision of the egyptian government won warm support from the egyptian people and extensive praises from arab public opinion, causing strong repercussions all over the world.

with the tacit agreement of the united states, the soviet union has sent large numbers of jews in the u.s.s.r. to israel, thus tearing into shreds its veil of "friendship". according to israeli official sources, 30,000 jews arrived in israel from the soviet union in 1972. this figure surpassed the total number of jews arriving in israel in the past 11 years.

the down-trodden arab people know well what the massive immigration of jews to the arab territories means. the jewish inhabitants in palestine have increased to over three millions from 50,000 in 1917 when the "balfour declaration" was cooked up. israel occupied about 70,000 square kilometres of land from palestine and the arab countries in three wars of aggression and more than one million palestinians have been rendered homeless. the arab people will never forget this lesson paid for with their blood.

however, talking glibly about "assistance" to the arab people in order to eliminate the consequences of u.s.-israeli aggression, the soviet authorities have sent, at unprecedented speed, large numbers of jews to israel since the beginning of this year. the arab people have come to know how this "friend" has "assisted" them to eliminate the consequences of the u.s.-israeli aggression. the egyptian weekly "akhar el-yom" hit the nail on head by pointing out that "if the u.s. is supplying israel with arms, then the soviet union is supplying israel with immigrants who carry these arms."

hold the key to victory

papers and magazines in some big powers have been arguing whether the key to the solution of the middle east question lies in washington or moscow. but far-sighted public opinion in the arab world has pointed out, "no, it lies in neither of them, but in the hands of the arab people exclamation" the key to victory is to rely on their own effort, strengthen their unity and persist in the protracted struggle.

houari boumedienne, president of the algerian council of revolution, noted that the arabs should rely neither on the soviet union nor america to settle their conflict with israel. "neither of the them (the u.s. and the u.s.s.r.), nor any of the so-called big powers have the right to determine the destiny of the world, or the destiny of any of the world peoples", "late in the 20th century, the people, after being inspired by the spirit of revolution and liberation, are more able to solve their questions by relying on themselves and their own resources", stressed the weekly "al masirah", published by the palestine national liberation movement (fatah).

the arab world has taken many steps this year to strengthen their unity and coordinate their stands. the emergency session of the palestinian national council and the palestinian people's congress held in cairo last april are important steps for strengthening unity among the palestinian people, persisting in armed struggle and winning victory in the revolution. the leaders of arab countries exchanged visits this year and some arab states have merged in one form or another. the meeting of the arab league council held in cairo last september and the conference of the arab foreign and defence ministers held in kuwait last november demonstrated that the arab countries hope to mobilize the arab potentialities in the common struggle against the enemy through unremitting efforts.

the arab people's struggle against aggression and control is now merging with the struggle of the mediterranean countries to drive out the u.s. and soviet fleets and made the mediterranean a sea of security, with the struggle of the gulf countries to free the area from the superpowers' contention, and with the

struggle of oil-producing countries in the middle east to defend national rights and interests. it demonstrates the common resolve of the people in the middle east never to be cut up wilfully by the superpowers, never to be manipulated by power politics, but to decide their own destiny themselves.

the arab people's just struggle is closely linked with the struggle of the third world comprising asia, africa and latin america against the two overlords and is in concert with the european countries' demands for freedom from the control of the two overlords and for independence. enjoying the sympathy and support of the peoples of the world, the one hundred million arab people, relying on their own strength, strengthening unity and persisting in protracted struggle, will certainly win victory.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Ambassador to China Gives Cocktail Party for Romanian Ensemble's China Visit

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 30, 1972)

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu gave a cocktail party at the embassy here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china by the romanian "banatul" folk song and dance ensemble.

among the guests were shih shao-hua, a leading member of the cultural group under the state council; yu chan, vice-foreign minister; yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; leading members of departments concerned, and chinese literary and art workers.

present were the members of the romanian ensemble led by stan gelu mircea.

romanian artists performed lively theatrical items at the cocktail party which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people and literary and art workers of china and romania.

SINGAPORE

Singapore People Protest Against US Bombing of North Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 30, 1972)

some 200 people of various strata in singapore staged a demonstration in front of the u.s. embassy there on december 27 to protest against the intensified u.s. bombing of north viet nam, according to singapore press reports.

the demonstrators gathered before the u.s. embassy on the afternoon. many of them carried umbrellas inscribed with slogans such as "stop u.s. aggression against viet nam", "u.s. will surely be defeated" and "the vietnamese people will surely win exclamation"

the demonstrators sang, made speeches and read poems and protest letters.

one letter said, "we can no longer look idly at the planned genocide acts 700 miles away."

another said, "we don't believe that the vietnamese people may be submissive before naked aggression." "moving scenes in the viet nam war demonstrate the strong will of the vietnamese people, who are ready to sacrifice their lives for the future of their country and for freedom," it added.

among the demonstrators were students, lecturers, professionals and a number of foreign nationals, including americans.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

RSVN Foreign Minister Gives Grand Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 30, 1972)

nguyen thi binh, foreign minister of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, gave a grand farewell banquet in the great hall of the people here this evening. the hall was filled with an atmosphere of the comradeship-in-arms between viet nam and china.

among the guests at the banquet were chou en-lai, premier of the state council; yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china; vice-premier li hsien-nien; chi peng-fei, minister, and chiao kuan-hua and han nien-lung, vice-ministers, of foreign affairs; keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade; hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence; wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and women vice-ministers chen mu-hua, chien cheng-ying and hsia chih-hsu.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame sarin chhak attended the banquet.

present were ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, nguyen van quang, r.s.v.n. ambassador to china, the delegation of the south viet nam youth union for liberation headed by nguyen van be, members of foreign minister nguyen thi binh's party, and other vietnamese comrades in peking.

the national flag of china and the official flag of the republic of south viet nam hung side by side in the banquet hall.

foreign minister nguyen thi binh spoke at the banquet. she said: "during the few days of our stay in peking, we have had the great honour of being received by respected chairman mao tsetung, premier chou en-lai and other leaders of the chinese party and government, who have extended to us their warm regards and reaffirmed that the two peoples of china and viet nam are brothers and comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe."

she said: "we have held talks with h.e. minister of foreign affairs chi peng-fei, during which we have exchanged views on questions of interest to both parties and we have been unanimous in strengthening the militant

unity of the vietnamese and chinese peoples in the struggle against the common enemy u.s. imperialism."

foreign minister nguyen thi binh said: "during our visit in china, we have also had the honour of being received amicably by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, by samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c., and by other leaders in meetings filled with cordiality in which there are expressed fine sentiments and reaffirmed the relations of militant solidarity between the fraternal vietnamese people, khmer people and lao people in their common cause against the common enemy u.s. imperialism, the common cause for their respective independence and freedom."

foreign minister nguyen thi binh strongly condemned the u.s. government for having recently intensified its war of aggression against viet nam and committed dirty crimes against the people of south and north viet nam. she said that the armed forces and people of south and north viet nam had given u.s. imperialism due punishment.

she said: "the p.r.g.r.s.v.n., together with the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, have always shown their good will in the negotiations in order to obtain a correct solution to the viet nam problem on the basis of respect for the fundamental national rights of the vietnamese people and the right to self-determination of the people of south viet nam. all this has already been mentioned clearly in the draft agreement of october 20, 1972."

she stressed: "if the u.s. government really wishes to solve the viet nam problem, it should terminate the war of aggression, cease the 'vietnamization' of the war and put an immediate end to the annihilative and most savage bombing against north viet nam; it should cut off all its support to the nguyen van thieu puppet regime, sign without delay the agreement already reached. as long as it maintains its arbitrary attitude and continues the war of aggression, the people of south viet nam, together with their dear compatriots in the north, are determined to realize the sacred testament of president ho chi minh and stand side by side with the fraternal khmer and lao peoples in fighting till complete victory. no manoeuvre and no expediency on the part of the u.s. imperialists, however cruel and perfidious, can shake the iron determination of the vietnamese people."

foreign minister chi peng-fei then spoke. he said: "though the current visit of your excellency the minister to our country is not a long one, it is of great significance. as the honoured envoy of the south vietnamese people, you have brought us happy news of victories on the battle-front against u.s. aggression, the precious experience of the south vietnamese people in their struggle and the

profound friendly sentiments of our comrades-in-arms at the front, which greatly inspire the chinese people in the great rear area."

chi peng-fei continued: "during the visit, chairman mao tsetung had a most cordial and friendly meeting with her excellency the minister. our two sides held useful talks on the situation of the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and on the question of further strengthening the friendly cooperation and mutual assistance between the chinese and south vietnamese peoples. her excellency the minister's current visit to our country has demonstrated to the whole world that the great friendship and militant unity of the peoples of china and viet nam are unbreakable. in our relationship, we are 'both comrades and brothers' as president ho chi minh pointed out, and as chairman mao tsetung has just said to your excellency the minister, 'we are of the same family exclamation' such being the relationship between our two peoples, who then can undermine it? we shall always, as in the past, unite together, fight together and win victory together."

the chinese foreign minister reiterated that it is the bounden internationalist duty of the chinese people to support and assist the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. "this we have done in the past and will continue to do in the future," he declared.

in conclusion, he asked foreign minister nguyen thi binh upon returning to her country to convey the chinese people's cordial greetings and warm congratulations to the south vietnamese people fighting valiantly at the front, and wished the heroic people of south viet nam and the whole of viet nam new and still greater victories in their struggle in the future.

after the speeches, the band played the national anthem of china and the official song of the republic of south viet nam.

the vietnamese and chinese comrades-in-arms talked heartily about their revolutionary friendship. the band played revolutionary chinese and vietnamese music.

present were also leading members of departments under the central committee of the communist party of china, government departments, the various general departments and services of the chinese people's liberation army, the peking garrison and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including peng shao-hui, chang chih-ming, tien wei-hsin, liu tao-sheng, tsao li-huai, wu chung, fan tzu-yu, wang meng, han tsung-cheng, shen chien, chang hsiang-shan, hsu chin-chiang, kuo lu, yu mei, sun yu-yu, li yu-tang, chang kuo-chuan, wang shih-yen, hsieh hua, wang hai-jung, hsu han-ping,

hsieh ching-yi, ti fu-tsai, chang chi-chih, liu chien-kung, chen chun and ting hsueh-sung, as well as leading members of the china-viet nam friendship people's commune.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 30, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech by nguyen thi binh, foreign minister of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, at the farewell banquet she gave here this evening:

respected premier chou en-lai,

respected vice-chairman yeh chien-ying,

respected vice-premier li hsien-nien,

respected leading members of the chinese party and government,

respected foreign minister chi peng-fei and madame,

respected foreign minister sarin chhak of the royal government of national union of cambodia and madame,

respected ambassador ngo thuyen,

dear comrades and friends,

our official visit of friendship to the people's republic of china will soon be concluded. we are deeply rejoiced by the very good results that we have obtained in the course of this visit. once again we wish to express our sincere thanks to the leaders of the chinese party and government and to the people of peking for the cordial and warm welcome they have accorded us. we also sincerely thank their excellencies the ambassadors, charges d'affaires and mesdames their wives for their presence at this homely banquet.

dear comrades and friends,

during the few days of our stay in peking, we have had the great honour of being received by respected chairman mao tsetung, premier chou en-lai and other leaders of the chinese party and government, who have extended to us their warm regards and reaffirmed that the two peoples of china and viet nam are brothers and comrades-in-

arms sharing weal and woe. the chinese people have always and invariably considered it their glorious internationalist mission to assist the vietnamese people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. they have pledged to make every effort to assist the just struggle of the vietnamese, cambodian and lao peoples till complete victory.

we have held talks with h.e. minister of foreign affairs chi peng-fei, during which we have exchanged views on questions of interest to both parties and we have been unanimous in strengthening the militant unity of the vietnamese and chinese peoples in the struggle against the common enemy u.s. imperialism. the talks have proceeded in a very amicable and friendly atmosphere.

we have had the pleasure of making contacts with people of different walks of life of the capital peking during the solemn rally held on december 29 to show support for the resistance carried on by the vietnamese people against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. we have seen some industrial enterprises and cultural centres. everywhere we went we were given a very cordial and moving welcome.

all the words full of the finest sentiments that were addressed to us and the devoted support that the chinese people have long accorded to the vietnamese people's struggle constitute a clear expression of the friendship and militant unity of the vietnamese and chinese peoples and a powerful encouragement to our people, who are going to carry on the struggle until complete victory over the u.s. aggressors.

in the name of the people, the national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, we wish to express to respected chairman mao tsetung, to the chinese party and government and to the fraternal chinese people our deep gratitude for their energetic, enormous, precious, manifold and effective support to our just cause.

allow us to take this occasion to express our sincere thanks to the governments and peoples of different countries for their precious sympathy, support and aid to our people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

dear comrades and friends,

we heartily rejoice at the great and many-sided results obtained by the fraternal chinese people under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by respected chairman mao tsetung in the cause of their socialist revolution and socialist construction. the chinese people, carrying forward their revolutionary tradition of indomitability, the spirit of relying on

their own efforts and of arduous struggle, have made new exploits in stepping up industrial and agricultural production and in scientific and technical development, reinforcing more and more the power of socialist china. we deeply admire the fraternal chinese people's spirit of diligent and creative labour and their virtues of simplicity and frugality. we warmly salute the achievements of the chinese people and wish them still more important achievements in their revolution and production and in fulfilling completely and overfulfilling their fourth five-year plan for the development of national economy.

during our visit in china, we have also had the honour of being received amicably by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, by samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c., and by other leaders of the r.g.n.u.c. in meetings filled with cordiality in which there are expressed fine sentiments and reaffirmed the relations of militant solidarity between the fraternal vietnamese people, khmer people and lao people in their common cause against the common enemy u.s. imperialism, the common cause for their respective independence and freedom.

dear comrades and friends,

it is widely notorious that recently u.s. imperialists, remaining always obstinate, have made an about-face and escalated the war, committing dirty crimes against the people of south and north viet nam; in particular, they have savagely bombed the capital hanoi and the city of haiphong, attempting to subjugate our people by the massive use of bombs. but they have failed lamentably. the armed forces and people of the north have given them due punishment and downed a good number of planes. in south viet nam, too, the u.s. imperialists are suffering from severe defeats. world public opinion has without delay vigorously condemned this excessively serious war escalation carried out by the u.s. imperialists.

in face of this situation, the u.s. imperialists have sought, and are seeking, to appease and deceive world public opinion. but in reality they are continuing to intensify the war and have not yet abandoned their vile ambitions of aggression against viet nam and their intentions to negotiate from a position of strength.

the p.r.g.r.s.v.n., together with the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, have always shown their good will in the negotiations in order to obtain a correct solution to the viet nam problem on the basis of respect for the fundamental national rights of the vietnamese people and the right to self-determination of the people of south viet nam. all this has already been mentioned clearly in the draft agreement of october 20, 1972.

if the u.s. government really wishes to solve the viet nam problem, it should terminate the war of aggression, cease the vietnamization of the war and put an immediate end to the annihilative and most savage bombing against north viet nam; it should cut off all its support to the nguyen van thieu puppet regime, sign without delay the agreement already reached. as long as it maintains its arbitrary attitude and continues the war of aggression, the people of south viet nam, together with their dear compatriots in the north, are determined to realize the sacred testament of president ho chi minh and stand side by side with the fraternal khmer and lao peoples in fighting till complete victory. no manoeuvre and no expediency on the part of the u.s. imperialists, however cruel and perfidious, can shake the iron determination of the vietnamese people.

dear comrades and friends,

this year is drawing to an end and the new year is arriving. in this atmosphere permeated with friendship, i propose a toast

to the ever-lasting friendship and militant unity of the peoples of our two countries, viet nam and china,

to the great victories of the chinese people,

to the great victories of the peoples of the three indochinese countries,

to the victories of the peoples of the countries fighting for independence, democracy, peace and social progress,

to the health and long life of respected chairman mao tsetung,

to the health of premier chou en-lai, vice-chairman yeh chien-ying, vice-premier li hsien-nien and the other leaders of the chinese communist party and the chinese government,

to the health of h.e. minister of foreign affairs chi peng-fei and mme chi peng-fei,

to the health of h.e. sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of rgnuc and mme sarin chhak,

to the health of h.e. ambassador ngo thuyen,

to the health of their excellencies the ambassadors, charges d'affaires and mesdames their wives, and

to the health of all the comrades and friends present here exclamation

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 30, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech by chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei at the farewell banquet given by foreign minister nguyen thi binh here this evening:

your excellency respected minister nguyen thi binh, distinguished guests from south viet nam, comrades and friends,

allow me, first of all, to express on behalf of the chinese comrades present our sincere thanks to minister nguyen thi binh for this cordial and grand banquet, which gives us another opportunity to gather joyously with our vietnamese comrades-in-arms and exchange sentiments of revolutionary friendship.

we also wish to thank her excellency the minister for the warm and friendly speech she has just given. we regard it as an encouragement to the chinese people from the south vietnamese people. it is the bounden internationalist duty of the chinese people to support and assist the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. this we have done in the past and will continue to do in the future.

though the current visit of your excellency the minister to our country is not a long one, it is of great significance. as the honoured envoy of the south vietnamese people, you have brought us happy news of victories on the battle-front against u.s. aggression, the precious experience of the south vietnamese people in their struggle and the profound friendly sentiments of our comrades-in-arms at the front, which greatly inspire the chinese people in the great rear area.

during the visit, chairman mao tsetung had a most cordial and friendly meeting with her excellency the minister. our two sides held useful talks on the situation of the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and on the question of further strengthening the friendly cooperation and mutual assistance between the chinese and south vietnamese peoples. her excellency the minister's current visit to our country has demonstrated to the whole world that the great friendship and militant unity of the peoples of china and viet nam are unbreakable. in our relationship, we are "both comrades and brothers" as president ho chi minh pointed out, and as chairman mao tsetung has just said to your excellency the minister, "we are of the same family exclamation" such being the relationship between our two peoples, who then can undermine it? we shall always, as in the past, unite together, fight together and win victory together.

in conclusion, i request your excellency the minister upon returning to your country to convey the chinese people's cordial greetings and warm congratulations to the south vietnamese people fighting valiantly at the front. i wish the heroic people of south viet nam and the whole of viet nam new and still greater victories in their struggle in the future.

now i request you all to raise your glasses and drink a toast

to the great victories of the vietnamese and the other indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation,

to the unbreakable fraternal friendship between the chinese and vietnamese peoples,

to the health of president nguyen huu tho and president huynh tan phat,

to the health of her excellency minister nguyen thi binh,

to the health of ambassador nguyen van quang and ambassador ngo thuyen,

to the health of his excellency minister sarin chhak and mme sarin chhak,

to the health of all our vietnamese comrades-in-arms,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our comrades and friends present here exclamation

Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 30, 1972)

nguyen thi binh, minister of foreign affairs of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, visited the yungting machinery plant here today.

the leading members and workers of the plant extended salute to the people of south viet nam, and foreign minister nguyen thi binh forwarded to them the profound militant friendship of the workers of south viet nam.

the yungting machinery plant today was filled with warm expressions of the militant unity of the chinese and vietnamese people. huge streamers on factory

buildings and in the workshops bore slogans reading: "warm welcome to comrades-in-arms from south viet nam exclamation" "firm support for the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation"

when foreign minister nguyen thi binh and her party arrived in the company of fang yi, chinese minister of economic relations with foreign countries, the workers lining the walks in the plant waved the national flag of china and the official flag of the republic of south viet nam, and gave the comrades-in-arms from south viet nam a warm welcome and paid high respect to them.

chairman lu mu and vice-chairman ni chih-fu of the plant revolutionary committee gave foreign minister nguyen thi binh an account of the production of the plant and showed the vietnamese comrades-in-arms round the workshops. during the visit, foreign minister nguyen thi binh said: "we feel overjoyed and inspired at your achievements. i wish you new successes in production." she presented souvenirs to the plant.

accompanying the foreign minister on the visit were also ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china nguyen van quang and deputy director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry kao chien-chung.

foreign minister nguyen thi binh and others visited the arts and handicrafts exhibition yesterday morning in the company of vice-foreign minister han nien-lung. going with her on the visit were also ambassador nguyen van quang, counsellor tran binh of the r.s.v.n. embassy in peking, and minister-counsellor nguyen tien of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam here.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

January 12, 1973 No. 5294

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* NATIONAL *
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REPUDIATE REVISIONISM AND RECTIFY STYLE

Look Upon Criticize-Revisionism and Rectify-the-Style-of-Work As A Task of First Importance and Continue To Grasp It Firmly and Well

- Leading members of the CCP Tungch'eng ch'ü committee in Peking study earnestly the New Year's Day editorial of the two Central journals and one magazine and resolve in the coming year to strengthen and uphold centralized Party leadership more consciously and score fresh victories on all fronts

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 3, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Peking, January 2, 1973) Leading members of the CCP Tungch'eng ch'ü committee in Peking are studying earnestly the editorial "New Year Message" published by the two Central newspapers and one magazine on New Year's Day, 1973, and looking back and summing up the victories and experience gained on various fronts during the past year, resolve in the coming year to continue to grasp firmly and well the task of first importance--criticize-revisionism and rectify-the-style-of-work, guard against arrogance and rashness and struggle energetically to score fresh victories.

After the publication of the New Year's Day editorial, leading members of the CCP Tungch'eng ch'ü committee were greatly excited. With reference to the practice of struggle in the past year, they carried out study together with discussion. For the past year, Party organizations at various levels in Tungch'eng ch'ü, by developing the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work movement in a penetrating manner, have carried out education extensively in ideology and the political line and enabled an excellent situation to appear vigorously in the industrial and

communications, financial and trade, cultural, educational and health fronts, as well as in neighborhood work of the whole ch'ü.

By studying over again the New Year's Day editorial, they realize that by carrying out criticize-revisionism and rectify-the-style-of-work well and raising the awareness of the struggle between the two lines of the cadres and people, they would be able to implement more consciously Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, carry the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the basic level, and set in motion the flourishing development of various work. The New Year's Day editorial pointed out: Criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. In doing this, criticism of revisionism comes first and after that, rectification of the style of work.

In the study, leading members of the CCP Tungch'eng ch'ü committee have further understood the strict distinction between the two different aspects of a contradiction, consistently aimed the spearhead of criticism at swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and grasped firmly this great orientation of the struggle as the key to carrying out well the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work.

Last year, in helping Party organizations at various levels with developing the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work movement, these leading comrades paid attention to directing everybody to aim the spearhead of criticism at swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, vigorously criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line which they pushed, raised the awareness of the cadres of the struggle between the two classes and two lines, mobilized the socialist activism of the cadres and the people, and stimulated the revolution, production and work of various units.

In 1972, industrial production and financial income in the whole ch'ü all overfulfilled the target for the whole year ahead of schedule. Total industrial production value of industry in the whole ch'ü showed an increase of 16.69 percent over that of 1971, and there was a continued improvement in product quality as well as a continued drop in cost. In the coming new year, the CCP Tungch'eng ch'ü committee is determined to continue to lead the cadres and masses in grasping the essence of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and carry out criticism against it in an intensive manner.

From the study of the New Year's Day editorial, leading members of the CCP Tungch'eng ch'ü committee have also further realized the importance of earnest reading and study. They declare that they must in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism" make consistent and untiring efforts to study works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, grasp energetically the stand, concept and method of Marxism, raise their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism, criticize deeply and thoroughly and from political, ideological and theoretical aspects the fallacies spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and draw a line of distinction between the correct and the incorrect lines.

For the past two years, standing members of the CCP Tungch'eng ch'ü committee have universally studied several works of Marx and Lenin as well as writings of Chairman Mao as required by the Party Central. Last year, members of the ch'ü Party committee and leadership cadres of Party committees of bureaus and neighborhoods belonging to the ch'ü took part in succession in three terms of a reading class held by the ch'ü Party committee. By reading and studying earnestly leadership cadres at various levels gave play to the revolutionary study style of combining theory with practice, strengthened investigation and study work and made manifest the practical and down-to-earth style of the mass line.

For the past year, five standing committee members among the leadership cadres of the ch'ü Party committee have gone deep into such basic level units as factory, shop and resident Party committees for investigation and study to learn from the people, to gather first-hand information and to set in motion work at various units.

Tunghua Hydraulic Press Parts Plant is a backward unit which was unable to fulfill its production work. The leadership cadres of the ch'ü went to this plant to settle down at a point for investigation and study, and together with cadres of the plant mobilized the people, discovered the principal cause of the contradiction, and by implementing the Party's policy, strengthened Party leadership and mobilized fully the activism of the masses. Last year, the plant overfulfilled the year's production target ahead of schedule in the production of its main products. Looking back on the practice of earnest reading, the leading members of the ch'ü Party committee are able to understand more clearly that in reading and study, perseverance is most praiseworthy. In the coming year, they are determined to continue to persevere in earnest reading and study and raise their level of mastery of the theory of Marxism.

By means of the study of the New Year's Day editorial, leading members of the CCP Tungch'eng ch'ü committee have improved their understanding of the importance of strengthening centralized Party leadership. They look back on the achievement already scored and deeply realize that strengthening of centralized Party leadership is an important guarantee for scoring fresh victories on all fronts.

Last year, in the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work movement, the ch'ü Party committee criticized the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and their endeavors to split the Party and sabotage the line of the "9th Party Congress," strengthened centralized Party leadership, enabled Party organizations at various levels to be further consolidated and strengthened, and made manifest their role of fighting fortresses. The leading members of the ch'ü Party committee are determined hereafter to strengthen and uphold centralized Party leadership more conscientiously and score fresh victories on all fronts.

Recently Chairman Mao taught us that victory should not swell our heads. We must "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek domination of others." The leading members of the CCP Tungch'eng ch'ü

committee are determined to follow this teaching of Chairman Mao, and in the coming year, carry out the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work well, further implement the great strategic policy of "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" advanced by Chairman Mao, and by uniting with and leading the broad masses of people and struggling arduously, continue to advance modestly and prudently along the line laid down at the "9th Party Congress."

* * *

PLA-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Extensively Unfold the Give Preferential Treatment to PLA Dependents and Support the Government and Cherish the People Movement

- Circular from the State Council and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee to various regions and PLA units for the New Year and the Chinese Spring Festival

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 31, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch, December 30, 1972) The State Council and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee recently issued a circular calling upon various regions and PLA units in China to observe the series of teachings of Chairman Mao during the New Year and the Chinese Spring Festival, and under the centralized leadership of the Party, develop the give preferential treatment to army dependents, support the government and cherish the people movement in an extensive and intensive manner.

The circular points out that this movement should take the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style of work as its guideline, continue to develop penetratingly "The whole nation should learn from the People's Liberation Army" and "The Liberation Army should learn from the people of the whole country" activities, strengthen army-people unity and enable the people and the army to be united always as one.

The circular calls upon the people of the whole country and commanders and fighters of the whole army, in particular the leadership comrades at various levels, that under the current excellent situation both inside and outside the country, they must study earnestly Chairman Mao's teaching on remaining modest and prudent, and understand profoundly the significance of this directive. They must firmly observe the three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention and give play to the glorious tradition of hard work, frugality and hard struggle of our Party and our Army. They must establish the thought of always be prepared and on the alert, and conscientiously do all their work well.

* * *

PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

The Style of Yümen

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 25, 1972)

On the battlefront of China's oil industry, everybody is singing praises of Yümen and of its high communist style. People who have been to Yümen are always thinking of Yümen, and as for those who have not been to Yümen, their hearts are turned to Yümen. Workers in many oilfields are grateful to Yümen.

Today, regardless of whether in the boundless Gobi or the vast and desolate plains, in the foothills of the Kunlun Mountains or by the banks of the Chialing River, as long as there are oilfields developed and constructed after the liberation, there are bound to be workers from Yümen. "Wherever there is oil, there will be people from Yümen," so goes the words of a song, and that indeed is also a fact. Workers of Yümen are like seeds scattered over all sectors of the oil industry in the motherland, and the style of Yümen is also being extensively transmitted to the broad masses of oil workers.

For the Sake of Developing the Oil Industry, Support Must Be Given to Others

In the spring of 1964, our country solemnly declared to the whole world "The days when China had to use 'foreign oil' are gone forever!" This news, like a powerful gust of spring wind, swept all over the country and reached Yümen Pass. This news was a great incentive to the people of the whole country and the workers of Yümen in particular were extremely excited. For the sake of realizing this lofty aspiration of the Chinese people, they spent countless days and nights in battle.

In those never to be forgotten difficult days, because of the blockade of social-imperialism, how urgent was our country's need for oil! As the first natural oil base of our country, how heavy the burden on Yümen was! For the sake of producing as much oil as possible for the state, many of the workers of Yümen took their meals and slept by the side of the wells. Many of the workers battled during the day as well as through the night. They struggled for time to make still greater contributions to the country. Whether they were leadership cadres or workers and their dependents, they regularly carried basins and buckets, and defying the strong sun and icy wind, ran to the sands of the Gobi to collect escaping crude oil. However, no matter how concerted were their efforts and how arduously they struggled and worked, they still could not satisfy the daily increasing need of the nation for oil! They watched the lines of empty oil tank cars waiting by the railway station and felt so bad that they could neither taste their food nor sleep soundly. They were painfully aware that "our country is big and the rate of construction is fast. How could we manage with a single Yümen alone? There is a need for more Yümen and bigger Yümen!" They were of the opinion that it was their inescapable duty to go all out in supporting the state to build more and bigger Yümen.

At that time, our country discovered a bigger Yümen--the Tach'ing oilfield, and the news spread to this oil city beyond the pass. The whole city was instantly in an uproar! Everybody was overjoyed, and they ran to spread the news to one another. Leadership comrades of the Party committee of the bureau were even more excited, and they went everywhere talking about and propagandizing the excellent situation in the whole country and about the importance of giving support to Tach'ing. People anxiously waited for their transfer order to give support to the new oilfield. Within several days, thousands of applications poured in from all quarters to Party committees at various levels.

Some of the people still worked busily at their posts in the day time. Upon receiving their notification, they had no time to write a letter home, and without changing their clothes, packed their belongings and started out that very night. It was in that way that the No. 1205 well-drilling team, representing the oil workers of Yümen and headed by national labor model Wang Chin-hsi, left Yümen group by group, bringing a complete set of equipment with them and travelling day and night in haste to get to Tach'ing. Under the leadership of the Party, they struggled arduously together with comrades of fraternal oilfields from all over the country, oblivious of everything but their work, and within only three years' time, fundamentally built the Tach'ing oilfield and enabled our country to become basically self-sufficient in oil!

To satisfy the nation's need for oil, it was not enough to rely on Yümen alone. However, with a bigger Yümen, that very quickly became a reality. Practice has further raised the consciousness of the workers of Yümen in giving support to the new oilfields. If the new oilfields needed people, the strongest would be sent over. If it is for equipment, the best would be supplied. There is no limiting the amount, whenever support is needed, it would be given instantly.

For the past ten years, Yümen oilfield has given major supports to Tach'ing on twelve occasions involving 1,000 persons each time. The number of men sent there is some four times the existing number of workers in Yümen. The quantity of equipment given in support is equivalent to some 75.5 percent of the existing equipment in Yümen.

However, the most precious is the revolutionary spirit and style expressed in the supporting action.

Once, the new oilfield needed a cement carrying truck for reinforcing the well. At that time, Yümen had only one such truck. With this type of cement carrying truck, several persons could reinforce a well. Before Yümen had acquired this cement carrying truck, when reinforcing a well, 50 to 60 and sometimes over 100 workers were required to carry several thousand bags of cement weighing 50 kilograms each to a reinforcing machine several meters high, and they had to do it within an hour. If there was the slightest delay, the quality of reinforcement would be affected. Because of that, reinforcing a well was a very tense and arduous work, and those taking part in the work would generally be covered all over with sweat and cement.

Now the machine was needed by the new oilfield. What should be done? They said, "The new oilfield is in a poorer condition than we are, and their difficulty is greater than ours. We need a cement carrying truck, but the need of the new oilfield for the cement carrying truck is even greater. We must send this truck to the new oilfield and carry the cement bags ourselves!"

Giving support to the new oilfields has become a conscious act on the part of the workers of Yümen. What the leadership wants them to support, they would actively support. They would think of things that the leadership has neglected and act voluntarily. They always say, "These new oilfields are situated either on barren plains or in the Gobi, and the lack of even a single screw could put a stop to drilling. In giving support, if attention is not thoroughgoing enough, the rate of construction could slow down."

When comrades of the machine-building plant took into consideration the fact that the new oilfields had no work room, they would rather stay in the open and endure the elements in order to offer 400 square meters of mobile quarters built by themselves as a means of giving support to the new oilfields. The leading members of the boiler team mobilized the workers of the team to offer a good suggestion each as a form of giving support to the new oilfields. When they took into consideration the fact that the new fields were generally situated in barren wilderness and recalled how they took their first meal, they hastened to make large kettles. They also bore in mind that there would be a shortage of rocks on the new fields to support the kettle, so they also made a stand for the kettle and equipped it completely with a coal shovel and a pair of tongs. Their thinking was, "They are not afraid of a bit more trouble as long as they could provide facilities to the new oilfields."

After Giving Support To Others They Must Also Develop Themselves

After sending a large number of personnel and a large quantity of equipment in support of Tach'ing, there appeared under the snow-covered peaks of Ch'ilien Mountain where a north wind was blowing, a stirring scene of the workers of Yümen diligently struggling to develop themselves. 70 to 80 people formed themselves into a line, and like a game of tug-of-war in the sport field, they shouldered a cable and began pulling sections of pumps and pipes weighing 4 to 5 tons each from the well, cleared away the wax encrusting the wall of the pipes, washed away the sand accumulated in the pipes, and lowered them again section by section. In that way, in repairing each well, these 70 to 80 people who pulled the cable had to travel back and forth more than 200 times across the field, which was equivalent to shouldering a load and walking more than 30 li.

The more difficult it was to sink the pipe, the more sections there were in the pipe, and the heavier would be the load. The feet of everyone acted like brakes moving inch by inch on the ground. If the action was not in concert, or if one of the people should fall, the strong pull of the descending pipe would cause everybody to lose control, and they would automatically

tumble all over the ground. Some would lose their footing and some would suffer cuts in the legs and the shoulders and some would be rubbed raw. However, for the sake of insuring the quality of the pipes laid, the people set their teeth firmly, and grasped tightly the cable in their hands. It was in such difficult period and under such difficult conditions that the workers of Yümen overcame the various difficulties caused by lack of well repairing equipment, and produced a large amount of crude oil at the time when the state had the most need for oil.

These people shouldering the cable are definitely not simply engaged in the struggle to inspect and maintain the oil wells, but a typical form of how the workers of Yümen develop themselves. From practice they have realized that although it is important giving support to others, but developing themselves is equally important. If they do not develop themselves, they would not be able to fulfill the work of oil production handed them by the state. If they do not develop themselves, they would not be able to fulfill the work of giving continuous support to others, how could they then talk about the communist style?

Ten years has passed, and the problem caused by lack of well repairing equipment has been solved through their own self reliance. In Yümen, the practice of people pulling on cable has been stopped long ago. The workers who formerly pulled on the cable had left Yümen in groups headed for battle in new oilfields. Nevertheless, the spirit of people pulling on cable is firmly etched in the memory of the workers of Yümen, encouraging them to advance boldly on the road of developing themselves.

In 1970, one-third of the personnel and half of the well-drilling, machine repairing and transportation equipment of the Yümen oilfield had again been transferred away. There was a shortage of labor, equipment was short and kinds of work were incomplete. Some of the shifts and teams were left with only an old worker and a tool chest. The serious difficulty again put the workers of Yümen to test. Giving play once more to the spirit of people pulling on the cable of former years, they shouldered the heavy burden of crude oil production and wrote a new chapter in developing themselves.

The special machine maintenance station has only a single set of drilling machine which had been scheduled to be transferred to a new prospecting area. Old worker Li Hsiang-wen thought, "The fitters without the drilling machine would be like Sunwuk'ung without his magic staff. How could they win the battle of production?" Sending the drilling machine away was for the sake of giving support to other people, and only by making another drilling machine could they develop themselves.

Thereupon, on the one hand they helped the new prospecting area to move the drilling machine away, on the other hand, they sorted out old used parts from the waste material pile and carted them back to the work room. After days and nights of hard work, before the people transferred had all gone and before the removed drilling machine had been installed in the new prospecting area, another new drilling machine was manufactured. With the impetus given by them, a technical innovation upsurge was very quickly whipped up in the

maintenance station, and after a year and more of efforts, although more than ten sets of equipment were transferred away, they also manufactured more than ten sets of equipment and guaranteed the completion of various targets of production.

The spirit of "struggling only for the moment" of the special engine maintenance station in developing themselves could be seen everywhere in Yümen.

If there should be a shortage of equipment, they relied on themselves to make them. The broad masses of workers said with justifiable pride, "When old equipment are transferred away we make new equipment. When foreign equipment is transferred away we make indigenous equipment. When semi-automatic equipment are transferred away we make automatic equipment." When a set of key equipment, a boring machine from the engine section was taken away from the repair plant, they struggled for three months to manufacture two with capacity greatly exceeding the original set. The workers said wittily, "For the past twenty years we have been looking after 'an only child,' now within three months we have produced 'twins'."

If there should be a labor shortage to set a demand on oneself. The workers by working hard and ingeniously have developed in the direction of expert in one line and capable of many undertakings. The oil extraction workers carried out well repairing, and the well repairing workers carried out well drilling, and the repair workers carried out manufacturing, with everybody capable of taking over the work of several people.

For the sake of developing themselves, the workers of Yümen not only unremittingly solved problems of equipment and labor shortage, but more importantly, also solved unremittingly problems of improving the oilfield. In response to the great call of "In industry, learn from Tach'ing," they have studied conscientiously the experience of how the Tach'ing oilfield, proceeding from the "two editorials," used Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking to further understand and improve the oilfield. They have also, in the manner of Tach'ing, vigorously grasped hold of first-hand materials, developed mass activity of analyzing the oilfield and made an advance on "written off wells," "non-producing areas" and "low-yield stratum." In the end they turned the "written off wells" into producing wells, the tracts of "non-producing areas" into oil producing areas, and the "low-yield stratum" into high-yield stratum. This has enabled old oilfields which have been operating for many years to glow with a new vigor and vitality and created the miracle of increased output in spite of a cut in personnel. Last year, the output of crude oil showed an increase of 32 percent over the pre-cultural revolution figure of 1965, and labor productivity and profits handed in to the upper level have reached the highest level for the past ten years.

In Developing Oneself Do Not Forget Giving Support to Others

The winter of three years ago was a very harsh one. The sky was filled with drifting snow and the wind was filled with flying sand. The

driver hauling waste material saw Wang Yen-chih, an old worker of over 50, laboriously moving some wellhead equipment, and he was a bit perplexed, so he said, "Master craftsman Wang, why waste your energy. We have basically no high-pressure well in Yümen, what is the use of the wellhead equipment?"

Wang Yen-chih spoke with conviction, "Do not stare at the tip of your nose the whole day long. Things we can use, we must repair, and things that we cannot use but the new oilfields can use we must also keep in good working order. He insisted on moving the two pieces of heavy wellhead equipment slowly onto the truck. Not long afterward, a new prospecting area was in urgent need of wellhead equipment, and they were very anxious and sent people out everywhere to buy them. At that time, they naturally thought of Yümen, but on second thought, they recalled that Yümen had long ago ceased using wellhead equipment. Could it be possible they still have such things? When with the attitude of no-harm-in-trying they arrived at Yümen, Wang Yen-chih brought out the two wellhead equipment he had already repaired all sparkling and clean and said with delight. "I have always known that this would happen one of these days. You are welcomed to take them away!"

In Yümen, how many are the stirring deeds of developing oneself without forgetting to give support to others! Several old workers in the lower section of the well have made a processing machine with automatic brakes. The moment a button is pressed, the cutting tools would turn rapidly and do the cutting automatically. At that time, they were delighted with the achievement they obtained in developing themselves, but at the same time, they also remembered the responsibility of giving support to others. In the past the machine they had given in support of others was a manually operated one, so they immediately made a . of the automatic machine and sent it to the new prospecting area. Not long afterward, a processing machine with automatic braking was also rapidly turning in the new prospecting area.

In Yümen, people can always see group after group of new apprentices from fraternal oilfields coming to Yümen for training. On the basis of the needs of the fraternal oilfields and on the length of study, Yümen has sent these new apprentices to drilling, extracting, refining, machine repairing and transportation departments, made concrete plans for their training, and handed them to the old workers to guide their thinking, transmit work style, teach techniques and carry out serious training. In the past ten years and more, the number of new workers trained was equivalent to 86 percent of the total number of existing workers in Yümen.

In every new oilfield, people can always find workers of Yümen conducting investigation and study. Their main task is to study the advanced experience of fraternal oilfields, so as to better develop themselves. At the same time, they are also acquainting themselves with the need of the fraternal oilfields so that whenever possible, they could do their utmost to give support to others.

In short, while all the time energetically developing itself, Yümen is always thinking of giving support to others. Yümen has organically integrated its own part to the overall situation of socialist construction.

Speaking of this, many comrades said sincerely, "At present although the output of oil in Yümen no longer occupies an important position, nevertheless, the revolutionary style showed by Yümen in the development of China's oil industry could not be bought at any price."

Oil is a valuable kind of material wealth, but the style of Yümen is a kind of spiritual wealth of still greater value. Spirit transforms itself into matter. With such valuable spiritual wealth as the style of Yümen, people could be encouraged and helped to create even more material wealth!

- The Joint Reporting Team of Kirin Province and Our Own Reporter

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NEW YEAR MESSAGE

New Year Message

-- 1973 New Year's Day Editorial by Jen-min Jih-pao, Hung-ch'i and Chieh-fang-chün Pao

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1972)

following is the full text of the 1973 new year's day editorial by the "people's daily", the "red flag" and the "liberation army daily", which is entitled "new year message":

new year message

-- 1973 new year's day editorial by the "people's daily", the "red flag" and the "liberation army daily"

with chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line guiding us, we enter 1973 full of revolutionary confidence and determination.

at the beginning of this new year, we extend a revolutionary salute to the workers, peasants, commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals, who have made contributions to the socialist revolution and socialist construction exclamation cordial regards to the people of all nationalities in the country exclamation and warm greetings to the revolutionary people of the whole world and to our friends in various countries exclamation

the past year was one in which the people of our country scored great victories on the political-ideological, economic and diplomatic fronts.

the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work continued throughout the country in a more deep-going and solid way, defending and developing the rich achievements of the great proletarian cultural revolution. the cadres and masses assiduously studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works, and developed mass revolutionary criticism of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers, further exposing and criticizing their counter-revolutionary crimes and exploding their lies and sophistry. by this, the cadres and masses raised their ability to distinguish genuine marxism from sham. chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line went ever deeper into the hearts of the people. the party's proletarian policies were better implemented. new advances

were made in struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure. the style of work which chairman mao advocates -- seeking truth from facts, adhering to the mass line, being modest and prudent and working hard -- was more fully applied. the people's liberation army made new progress politically and militarily. tempered through sharp and complicated class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, the great, glorious and correct chinese communist party grew in strength. under the leadership of the proletariat and based on the worker-peasant alliance, the great revolutionary unity of the people of various nationalities is stronger than ever. the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country is more consolidated.

education in ideology and political line was an impetus to all fields of socialist construction in making new achievements. relying on their collective strength and supported by the working class and the people of the whole country, hundreds of millions of poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members fought tenaciously in overcoming serious natural disasters and won a good harvest. industrial output continued to rise with improved quality and increased varieties. state plans for steel, coal, crude oil, chemical fertilizer, electric power, transport and communications, etc. were fulfilled or overfulfilled. the financial and commercial situation is good, prices are stable and the life of the people has improved. the revolution in education is developing. there are new achievements in science, technology and medical and health work. creative work by the masses in art and literature is increasing and mass sports activities are spreading on a wide scale. new proletarian things are springing up with vigour in different fields and are growing sturdily.

the chinese government and people continued to carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs and made important achievements on the diplomatic front. china's revolutionary friendship with the fraternal socialist countries continued to grow; her relations of cooperation with friendly countries continued to be strengthened; she established diplomatic relations with more countries. the chinese people had friendly exchanges with other peoples on a wider scale; we support and assist each other, helping the world situation continue to develop in a direction favourable to the people of the world.

the developments in the domestic and international situation help us understand more deeply that "(bb) the current great proletarian cultural revolution is absolutely

necessary and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism. (ee)" the monsters and freaks who made every attempt to undermine this great revolution and the heroes who even in their dreams want to turn china into their colony have been mercilessly ridiculed by history.

our great leader chairman mao recently taught us, that victory should not make us swell-headed. in the days of war, when our army won a battle it would sum up its experience, set forth new tasks and continue to press ahead. chairman mao also instructs us to "(bb) dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony (ee)". the tasks before us are: do a good job of criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, continue carrying out chairman mao's great strategic policy (bb) be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people (ee), rally the whole party and the entire people, be modest and prudent, work hard, and continue advancing along the line laid down by the ninth party congress.

in the new year, we must continue to grasp firmly and well the task of prime importance -- criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work. in doing this, criticism of revisionism comes first and only then rectification of the style of work. party committees at all levels should make a strict distinction between the two different types of contradictions, those between ourselves and the enemy and those among the people themselves, always direct the spearhead of criticism against liu shao-chi and other political swindlers and firmly keep to this general orientation in the struggle. the line of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers is a counter-revolutionary revisionist line. they practised revisionism, not marxism; they wanted a split, not unity; they intrigued and conspired and refused to be open and aboveboard. they betrayed the party and the country and became renegades and traitors. their criminal aim was to change fundamentally the party's basic line and policies for the historical period of socialism, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. they vainly attempted to help the comeback of the landlord and bourgeois classes overthrown by our party, army and people under the leadership of chairman mao. at home, they wanted to ally with the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists to institute a fascist dictatorship of the landlords and comprador-bourgeoisie. internationally, they wanted to capitulate to soviet revisionist social-imperialism

to oppose china, communism and the revolution. this is the essence of the revisionist line of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. it is this we must grasp for deep-going criticism. every party member should read and study seriously and persistently. cadres at the higher and intermediate levels, in particular, should study hard and well the works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin assigned by the party central committee and chairman mao's works. only when one makes efforts and grasps the marxist stand, viewpoint and method and becomes good at linking theory with practice can one see through the camouflage of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers, make a penetrating and thorough criticism of the revisionist absurdities politically, ideologically and theoretically, and accurately draw a line of demarcation between the correct and erroneous lines. in the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, we must seriously draw experience and lessons from the struggles between the two lines and correct unhealthy tendencies. we must maintain vigilance against sabotage by a handful of class enemies and deal blows at them. when criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work are done well and the consciousness of the cadres and masses in the struggle between the two lines is heightened, the unity of the whole party and the entire people on the basis of mao tsetung thought will certainly be stronger and our revolutionary cause will continue to forge ahead with vigour.

,we must fully perceive the enthusiasm of the masses for socialism aroused by the criticism of revisionism and the rectification of the style of work and carry out in a better way the general line laid down by chairman mao of (bb) going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism (ee). to go all out and aim high, it is necessary to mobilize the masses to the full. the masses are the real heroes. we must always have faith in the majority of the people, first of all, in the majority of the basic masses, the workers and peasants. this is our fundamental starting point. provided we truly rely on the masses, maintain independence and the initiative, persist in self-reliance and hard struggle and are diligent and frugal in running everything, we can certainly push our socialist construction forward at a fairly fast pace. in order to give full scope to the wisdom of the masses in building our socialist motherland, it is essential to implement in an all-round way chairman mao's proletarian policies, do deep-going and careful ideological-political work, bring into play all positive factors, unite all those who can be united and turn negative factors into positive factors as far as possible.

in socialist construction, we must make further efforts to carry out the principle of (bb) taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor (ee), handle the relations among agriculture, light industry and heavy industry well, and do good work in agriculture and strengthen it. on the agricultural front, the mass movement (bb) in agriculture, learn from tachai (ee) should be deepened and efforts made to ensure an all-round development in crop production, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries with grain as the key link. on the industrial front, it is necessary to grasp the basic industries firmly, step up the expansion of those industries producing raw and other materials and the fuel and power industries, so as to promote the growth of the iron and steel industry and industry as a whole. it is necessary to carry forward the mass movement (bb) in industry, learn from taching (ee), to do ideological-political work well and rely on the masses of workers in strengthening the management of enterprises, improving the quality of products, lowering production costs and raising labour productivity. struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure should be unswervingly continued so that socialist culture, education, science and health work flourish and help consolidate the socialist economic base still better. the people's liberation army should undertake rigorous training, make strict demands on itself, and strive to raise its political level and improve its military skills. the army and the people of the whole country should heighten vigilance and increase preparedness against war. comrades in all fields of work should act in line with chairman mao's teaching "(bb) the line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place (ee)" and, while carrying out the specific lines and policies for different fields of work, keep firmly in mind the party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism as well as chairman mao's scientific analysis of classes and class struggle in socialist society. only by so doing can we grasp the principal contradiction, prevent ourselves from going astray and do our work well.

the strengthening of centralized party leadership is an important guarantee for new victories on all fronts. it is our party's tradition that the party committee, at the highest level in a given area, under the leadership of the party central committee, exercises centralized leadership over all sectors, including party, government, army and mass organizations. party committees at all levels should adhere to democratic centralism. the party committee itself should practise "rule by the voice of the many" and oppose "rule by the voice of one man

alone" and ensure the unity of the committee on the basis of mao tsetung thought. party organizations at the basic level should make inner-party democracy fuller and have criticism and self-criticism frequently. it is necessary to strive to (bb) create a political situation in which there are both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness (ee) so as to help consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat by relying on the strength of the masses. the trade unions, the communist youth league, and the red guard, little red soldier, poor and lower-middle peasant and women's organizations should be consolidated step by step. in accordance with the principle of the three-in-one combination of old, middle-aged and young cadres, leading organs at all levels should pay attention to bringing into play the role of veteran cadres, training new cadres, and in particular cultivating cadres from among the workers, women and minority nationalities. efforts should be made to help cadres on the job quickly raise their theoretical level and working ability. all cadres, old and new, in the army or in other fields, must modestly learn from the masses, do more investigation and study, persist in the mass line, and wholeheartedly serve the people.

the present international situation is excellent. the whole world is undergoing changes through a process of great turbulence, great division and great realignment. the revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries are developing in depth. the small and medium-sized countries are uniting on a broader scale in opposition to the hegemonism and power politics of the two super-powers, the united states and the soviet union. soviet revisionism has further exposed itself as social-imperialism before the people of the world. no matter how soviet revisionism and u.s. imperialism scheme and plot, they cannot hold back the dynamic trend of history -- that countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution. in this new year we shall continue to implement chairman mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs, further strengthen our solidarity with the other socialist countries, resolutely support the revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries, strive for peaceful co-existence with countries of different social systems on the basis of the five principles, and work to promote the cause of human progress.

recently u.s. imperialism launched massive bombing against the democratic republic of viet nam. the chinese people voice their extreme indignation and strong

condemnation of this act of aggression by u.s. imperialism. if the u.s. government does not stop the bombing immediately and sign the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam" but persists in its war of aggression, the chinese people, as always, will resolutely fulfil their internationalist duty and give all-out support and assistance to the vietnamese people in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the chinese people will continue their firm support and assistance to the lao and cambodian people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. we are convinced that victory belongs to the heroic people of the three indochinese countries.

as we celebrate the new year, we express deep concern for our compatriots in taiwan province who are our own flesh and blood. we are determined to liberate taiwan. our thoughts turn to our compatriots in hongkong and macao. we send our best regards to our compatriots overseas, hoping that they make still greater contributions to the friendship between the people of china and other countries.

let us, under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao, (bb) unite to win still greater victories (ee) exclamation (end editorial)

editor's note: (bb) stands for "boldface begins" and (ee) for "boldface ends". the passages between (bb) and (ee) are quotations from chairman mao.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Northeast China Province Increases Industrial Output

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Dec. 31, 1972)

liaoning province, northeast china's heavy industrial base, turned out 5.8 per cent more from january to november than the same 1971 period in terms of output value. quality was improved and consumption of raw materials reduced.

output of the 47 major products went up, including iron and steel, coke, non-ferrous metals, chemical fertilizer, refined oil, cement, pesticides, pharmaceuticals, synthetic rubber, motor vehicles, metallurgical and mining equipment, tractors, sewing machines and bicycles. about 1,100 enterprises completed this year's quotas one month ahead of schedule.

the province has turned out 790 new products, including roller-bit drill, pneumatic craniotome (an instrument for cranial operation) and fused diabase which is resistant to abrasion and corrosion. in addition, nearly 1,900 new technological processes and materials have been popularized.

the party organizations at all levels gave stronger leadership to economic work. at the anshan iron and steel company, output for the first quarter of this year hit an all-time high. leading members of no. 1 and no. 2 steel plants and the iron smelting plant went to grassroots units where they help the workers, cadres and technicians examine dozens of open hearth furnaces and blast furnaces. the workers achieved high output despite summer heat. output of steel and pig iron from january to november was higher than the same 1971 period and quality improved. some new varieties of rolled steel were produced.

the workers, technicians and cadres in the petroleum industry made renovations in old enterprises. the amount of crude oil refined this year was 71 per cent higher than in 1970. the talien no. 7 oil refinery completely renovated the working processes. it refined 3,500,000 tons of crude oil this year as against last year's 1,200,000 tons. chinhsi no. 5 oil refinery adopted new techniques and equipment that quadrupled production capacity.

the province this year made 40,000 technical innovations, including 1,000 major ones.

in line with the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", the province undertook a mass campaign to increase production and practise economy. rough estimates show that the province this year saved 180,000 cubic metres of timber, 1,600,000 tons of coal, 20,000 tons of petroleum and 400 million k.w.h. of electricity.

Shanghai, Tientsin Expand Industrial Production

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1972)

the major industrial cities of shanghai and tientsin expanded industrial production this year. this has been achieved by conscientiously implementing the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism".

the total industrial output value from january to november for shanghai exceeded the previous peak for the corresponding period. around 550 industrial enterprises fulfilled state plans at least one month ahead of schedule. output of more than 60 products is far more than that for the corresponding period of last year. included are steel, steel products, non-ferrous metals, fishing vessels, chemical fertiliser, insecticide, tractors, motor cars, internal combustion engines, transformers, electric cables, cotton cloth and handicrafts. quality has been steadily improved and material and fuel consumption reduced. more than 100 capital construction projects for industry were completed and have gone into full or partial operation.

the shanghai workers are aiming at catching up with and surpassing advanced domestic or international levels. the metallurgical industry this year popularized continuous casting, rolling and oxygen enriched open hearth steel smelting. the machine-building and light industries expanded production lines and have produced composite machine tools, varieties of wrapping machines and a number of high-efficiency, precision and big machine tools. the textile industry spread high-class dyeing and finishing techniques and increased the production of wider cloth and knitted overcoats. vigorous mass scientific experiments helped popularize electronic techniques, the quick mathematical method of seeking best solutions for technical problems and machining with less or no cutting of metal.

management suited to production has been strengthened with the masses taking an active part. the 143 major textile and other light industrial products are of better quality. while registering more output, metallurgical, electrical, machine-building, chemical, instruments and meters, light, textile and handicraft industrial departments consumed 282 million k.w.h. less from january to october than in the same 1971 period.

by the end of november, a total of 480 factories and enterprises in north china's major industrial city of tientsin had met or overfulfilled the annual production targets. the annual output plans for steel, rolled steel, mining machinery, internal combustion engines, thick nitric

acid, salt and thirty or so other major products were hit ahead of schedule. quality is better, varieties more and consumption lower.

the workers of tientsin displayed greater enthusiasm for socialism as a result of the ever deepening campaign for education in ideology and political line. the workers and technicians of the city's second machine building bureau made 850 technical innovations in the first ten months of this year, and trial-produced new tele-communications apparatus, instruments and meters and medical equipment.

efforts have been made to renovate the existing equipment and tap production potential. around 320 kinds of machines were redesigned with the stress on reducing size and weight and simplifying structure. new techniques, work processes and materials have been widely adopted. for instance, fluidics is used in more than 500 industrial units. over 140 foundries in the city have adopted advanced processes to prepare and remove sand by wind or by water. engineering plastics instead of metals are used for more than 1,200 products. nearly half of the mercury rectifiers have been replaced by silicon rectifiers in factories making chlorine and soda ash. this improved working condition and saved 10,000,000 k.w.h. the city's textile workers automated 5,500 looms this year.

METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY

Northeast China Province Increases Metallurgical Plants

(NCNA-English Changchun, Dec. 31, 1972)

northeast china's kirin province, which could not produce even a single ounce of iron before liberation, now has 90 metallurgical enterprises. it topped the 1972 production plans for steel, pig iron, iron ore, coke and electrolyzed lead by the end of november. output of rolled steel, ferro-alloys and non-ferrous metals was considerably above the same 1971 period.

four small metallurgical enterprises were set up soon after liberation and more in 1958, the great leap forward year, when chairman mao set the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism". however, they were later closed down because liu shao-chi and company opposed mass efforts to run such plants. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the

industry was swiftly revived as a result of mass criticism of liu shao-chi's revisionist line. the tunghua and ulanhot iron and steel plants, which were forced to close down in 1962, have been rehabilitated and expanded over the past few years. they are now complexes embracing mining, ore dressing, iron and steel smelting, coke and steel rolling. many small iron and steel plants sprang up in changchun, kirin and yenpien. total output of steel in the province in 1971 was eleven times the 1965 figure and total industrial output value of the province's metallurgical industry was more than 100 times that of the early post-liberation period.

the policy of self-reliance was followed in expanding the metallurgical industry. workers of the ulanhot iron and steel plant, combining revolutionary enthusiasm with scientific approach, made a complex 600-cubic-metre oxygen generator for their pure-oxygen top-blown converter. though the work involved many difficulties they completed it in a year.

masses in the paicheng administrative region were mobilized to help geological workers find ore outcroppings. panshih county set up 25 small iron mines, as a result. leading cadres of a lead-zinc mine in chian went down to work with the miners and helped sum up their advanced experience in fast drilling. the mine this year hit the annual output target 100 days ahead of schedule and registered a 50 per cent increase compared with the same 1971 period.

the province is now self-sufficient in iron ore and also supplies other parts of the country with concentrate of non-ferrous ore.

the tunghua copper mine improved its extraction and dressing equipment and raised ore output as a result of a vigorous technical innovations campaign over the past few years. there has been a steady rise in production since 1969. the mine last year produced four times the designed capacity and met the annual production plan 42 days ahead of schedule this year.

COAL MINE

Central China Province Opens New Coal Mine

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Dec. 31, 1972)

a new coal mine with an annual capacity of 600,000 tons was recently opened in central china's honan province.

thanks to the self-reliance and hard work of the miners, cadres and technicians led by the party committee of the hsinmi mining administration, the lukou mine is now in production after a period of trial-operation.

the systems of haulage, transport, drainage and ventilation are working smoothly. the degree of mechanization is higher than was planned.

LIVESTOCK

Northwest China Province Reports Good Results in Animal Husbandry

(NCNA-English Sining, Dec. 31, 1972)

northwest china's chinghai province, one of the country's major livestock areas has 20 per cent more animals this year than last despite drought, snowstorm and other natural disasters. the stock of animals on hand is a record and there are 10 per cent more sheep of improved strains than in 1971. the province overfulfilled the state plan for the supply of live animals and animal products.

many leading cadres at different levels this year went to livestock areas to find good examples and popularize advanced experience. kapulung, member of the standing committee of the provincial party committee and head of the provincial animal husbandry bureau, and other leading members of the bureau, spent half of their time in the livestock areas. more than 80 per cent of the cadres in the bureau followed their example. leading members of the wulan county party committee went to a production brigade. they summed up its advanced experience in animal husbandry management and popularized the experience elsewhere. the county added 21 per cent more animals this year than last. quality has been greatly improved and the number of sheep of improved strains accounts for 76 per cent of the total.

part of the vast grassland in the province was hit by insect pests and rats and some winter and spring grazing grounds were very dry. the party organizations at various levels summed up and popularized the advanced experience of two people's communes in eliminating rats and building water conservancy works. the whole province killed rats on more than 660,000 hectares, set up over 6,600 hectares of fodder bases and built a large number of irrigation works to water more than 60,000 hectares.

THEATRICALS

Amateur Art Performances in Central China City

(NCNA-English Changsha, Dec. 31, 1972)

amateur art troupes in changsha, capital of central china's hunan province, are in the midst of rehearsals in preparation for new year celebrations. organized by factories, schools or people's communes, they have created many items to portray the achievements of outstanding workers, peasants and soldiers in class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. the items are in many popular forms, including songs and dances, the changsha pingtan ballad and the local waist drum opera. the best ones will be staged for new year's showing.

since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, cultural activities developed on a mass scale rapidly. classes were sponsored by cultural departments and some other units to train amateur writers of theatrical items under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line for literature and art. professionals helped amateurs in the factories. to date, over 300 amateur theatrical troupes with ten thousand members have been set up in this city of 700,000 people.

a 27-member theatrical troupe of the changsha machine tool repair shop has activities in small groups. apart from singing arias from the model revolutionary peking operas, they presented more than 40 numbers they themselves had composed. these include songs, dances, shows and items in the national chuyi style such as reciting to the musical accompaniment by the singers themselves and quick-rhyme ballads. they have given performances on 280 occasions.

the theatrical troupes reflect the vigorous life in their own units. during the campaign to increase production and practise economy, the troupe of the changsha petroleum refinery presented an item with rhymed dialogue to

praise a group of workers that in one month saved 150 kilogrammes of oil drop by drop from the empty drums. this number played a part in stepping up the campaign.

SPORT

China Promotes Sports Among Young People

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1972)

chinese youth made good progress in 1972 in sports.

junior events, for primary school pupils and others up to 17, involved more people than in any previous year. a new generation of young sportsmen is emerging.

popular in cities and rural areas are basketball, volleyball, football, table tennis, track and field, gymnastics, swimming and traditional chinese boxing and fencing with various weapons. inter-school competitions are frequent.

sports departments in all parts of the country give guidance to the sports programme for juniors. in many provinces and autonomous regions for minority nationalities, young table tennis players, swimmers and track and field enthusiasts are counted by the million.

northeast china's liaoning province provides an example. making use of its natural conditions, it organizes mountain climbing, skiing and altitude training for distance runners in mountainous parts of the province, and swimming and ice-skating in the coastal areas. football, basketball, volleyball, table tennis and athletics are promoted in all the cities. mini-soccer, basketball and volleyball played with smaller balls and lower nets claim 700,000 players in shenyang, the provincial capital, luta, a port city, and tantung, a border town.

junior sports are being spread to remote areas. it is recalled that when tibet fielded a team to the second national games in 1965, it passed up table tennis because tournament table tennis was then still quite new on the roof of the world. tibetan performances at the national senior and junior tournaments this year showed the progress in table tennis in that part of the country. for the first time, young swimmers of minority nationalities from northwest china's sinkiang uighur autonomous region and kansu province qualified to compete in the national championships this year.

the chinese physical culture and sports commission sponsored national junior competitions in separate events this year. two of these were the track and field championships in may and june and the swimming championships in july and august. competitions were held locally at the grass-roots level and results were mailed to the commission in peking to decide national ranking. hence the name correspondence championships. 23 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions participated in the track and field championships. ten of them fielded a total of 1.3 million competitors.

in addition, the cream of the nation's junior track and field athletes and swimmers met vis-a-vis at the national championships this year. these two championships, plus the national junior gymnastics championships and table tennis tournament, drew several thousand competitors who had qualified at local preliminaries. their average age was 15. the youngest were eight. among the dozen nationalities represented were tibetans, uighurs, mongolians, chuangs, huis, nasis, shuis and hans.

national competitions in athletics, swimming, gymnastics and traditional chinese boxing and fencing with various weapons in 1972 all included junior events so that the juniors could learn from seasoned competitors. so many youngsters were entered that they made up one-half to two-thirds of the contestants.

chinese junior sportsmen had exchanges with their counterparts in many countries and regions in 1972. the shanghai junior football team made a friendly match tour of japan. chinese sports teams going abroad included young members. in addition to the romanian youth table tennis team and the japanese youth table tennis and swimming teams which visited china, a number of young sportsmen from various countries visited china as junior members of their teams. at the first asian table tennis championships in peking, chinese junior players met competitors from more than 20 countries and regions. all these friendly international matches and exchanges of experience encouraged sports among china's young people.

sparetime sports schools for juniors were set up in all parts of the country to help train young sportsmen and activists for middle and primary schools. the number of such schools has increased by one-third since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution. the inner mongolian autonomous region, which had no such school in the past, now has ten. a number of counties, townships and even people's communes now have such sports schools. these schools are tuition-free. all facilities are provided by the state. young sports enthusiasts enroll on the recommendation of their regular schools and train after school hours.

china's veteran well-known sportsmen are concerned with the growth of a new generation of sportsmen. among those who often take time off to help the youngsters are chuang tse-tung, three times world champion in men's singles table tennis, chiu chung-hui, former world women's singles table tennis champion, ni chih-chin, who established a world record of 2.29 metres in the men's highjump, and chi lieh-yun, former world record holder in the men's 100 metres breaststroke swimming event.

junior national records were improved en masse in 1972. in women's free exercise event at the gymnastics competition, many young girls chose for their optional routines straight-body back somersaults with a 360-degree body turn or ordinary back somersaults with a 720-degree body turn. both routines were hitherto the choice of a few champions because they are difficult. the boys also chose difficult, high-scoring exercises on the horizontal and parallel bars. at the national junior gymnastics championships in shanghai, two ten-year-olds took the overall titles for boys and girls under 13. in the boys' competition, the winners in the individual events had an average age of 12.6. in the girls' competition, the winners in the individual events had an average age of 10.5.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND DAHOMEY

Dahomeyan Foreign Minister at Head of Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Nanking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1972)

dahomeyan foreign minister major michel atladaye and the government delegation of the republic of dahomey he is leading concluded their friendly visit here and left by special plane for nanking this morning.

they were seen off at the airport by chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister; ho ying, vice-foreign minister; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; kuo lu, vice-minister of communications, and others.

also present was sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

wen yeh-chan, deputy director of the department of african affairs under the foreign ministry, accompanied the distinguished dahomeyan guests to nanking.

during their stay in peking, the guests, in the company of vice-foreign minister ho ying and leading members of departments concerned wang yeh-chiu, wu chung-chao and hsiang chien, visited the peking no. 3 cotton mill, the palace museum where they saw cultural relics unearthed during the cultural revolution, the great wall and the ting ling, one of the ming tombs to the northwest of peking.

Dahomeyan Government Delegation Leaves Nanking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jan. 1, 1973)

the government delegation of the republic of dahomey led by major michel atladaye, minister of foreign affairs, wound up its friendly visit to nanking and left here for shanghai by air today, in the company of wen yeh-chan, deputy director of the department of african affairs of the chinese foreign ministry.

the dahomeyan government delegation arrived here from peking on december 31, 1972. the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet that evening to warmly welcome the dahomeyan guests. vice-chairman of the committee peng chung and foreign minister alladaye spoke at the banquet and toasted the constant development of the friendship and the relations of cooperation between china and dahomey.

during their stay here, the dahomeyan guests visited the yangtze river bridge, a people's commune in the suburbs, an army unit where they saw an exhibition of military skill, and attended a children's performance. among those welcoming and seeing off the distinguished dahomeyan guests at the nanking airport were peng chung, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, and hsu pin, vice-chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee.

FOREIGN EXPERTS

Peking New Year Banquet for Foreign Experts and Their Wives

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1972)

the office of the state council gave a grand banquet here this evening, the eve of 1973 in honour of foreign experts and their wives who are working here to help china with its socialist revolution and construction.

more than 160 experts and mesdames from 39 countries attended.

chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, in his toast said: "all the experts present here have travelled far from your homelands to come to china. working hard at your various posts and actively using your talents and efforts, you have made valuable contributions in helping china's cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction. on behalf of the chinese communist party and the chinese government and people, i express to you our sincere thanks and extend to you our cordial festive greetings."

he pointed out: "great changes have taken place in the world in the departing year and the international situation is continuing to develop in a direction favourable to the

peoples of the world and unfavourable to imperialism, revisionism and all reactionaries. under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs, our country has achieved great successes in her work in the field of external relations. the domestic situation is also very good. the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution have been further consolidated and developed. by seriously studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, the cadres and broad masses have raised their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. the entire party, army and people are more closely united. our proletarian dictatorship is becoming increasingly consolidated. new advances have been made in our socialist construction. all the successes we have achieved are victories for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. they are the results of arduous struggle on the part of all the people of china, and they are inseparable from the support and assistance by the proletariat and revolutionary people throughout the world."

he said: "chairman mao has taught us: 'even if we achieve gigantic successes in our work, there is no reason whatsoever to feel conceited and arrogant.' the world today is far from tranquil. on the domestic front, we still have a lot of work to do. we shall follow chairman mao's teachings, remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in our style of work, and unite to win still greater victories under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line."

then comrade chi teng-kuei, wu ching-tung, a leading member of the office of the state council, ma wen-po, vice-foreign minister, and mi yung, a leading member of the bureau of foreign experts affairs, went to meet friends from various countries and wished them a happy new year, success in their work and good health. the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. hosts and guests drank many toasts to the friendship and unity of the people of various countries.

present were leading members of departments concerned, including feng hsuan, liu chien-kung, chang chi-chih, wang lien-tung and chang wen-chin.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Peking Reception for Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1972)

the china-japan friendship association and the china international travel service jointly gave a reception here this evening to welcome visiting japanese friends. they are the members of the workers' and students' friendship visiting group from takarazuka of japan with kiyoshi inoue as its leader and shoji kunimitsu secretary-general, and the members of the japan-china friendship workers' visiting group with ichiro koike as its leader and susumu shimada secretary-general.

present at the reception were liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of organizations concerned chang hsiang-shan, chang yu and sun ping-hua. during the reception hosts and guests chatted heartily and toasted the friendship between the people of china and japan.

the japanese friends arrived in peking on december 29 and 30.

CHINA AND LAOS

Chi Teng-kuei, Keng Piao, Han Nien-lung, Li Chiang Meet Nouhak Phoumsavan

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1972)

chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; and li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade, met here today with nouhak phoumsavan, member of the standing committee of the central committee of the lao patriotic front, and thao ma khaykhamphithoune, member of the central committee of the lao patriotic front. they had a very cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned liang feng and kao chien-chung.

comrade chi teng-kuei gave a luncheon in honour of the lao comrades-in-arms.

Nouhak Phoumsavan Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 1, 1973)

nouhak phoumsavan, member of the standing committee of the central committee of the lao patriotic front, and thao ma khaykhamphithoune, member of the central committee of the lao patriotic front, left here by plane today.

they were seen off at the airport by chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade; and leading members of departments concerned, liang feng and kao chien-chung.

present at the airport were nguyen tien, minister-counsellor of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking, and tran binh, counsellor of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam here.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Joint Communique

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 1, 1973)

following is the text of a joint communique issued here today:

joint communique

at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china, nguyen thi binh, minister of foreign affairs of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, paid an official visit of friendship to the people's republic of china from december 27, 1972 to january 1, 1973.

during the visit, minister nguyen thi binh was accorded an exceptionally warm and grand reception by the chinese government and people, for which minister nguyen thi binh expressed her sincere thanks.

chairman mao tsetung met minister nguyen thi binh, and they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, met minister nguyen thi binh and her party.

talks were held between foreign minister chi peng-fei of the people's republic of china and foreign minister nguyen thi binh of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam. the two sides noted with concern pertinent matters and had a full discussion on the situation of the vietnamese people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and on the question of further strengthening the mutual support and assistance between the chinese people and the people of south viet nam, and identical views were recorded.

both sides point out that now the situation of the vietnamese people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is growing ever better. the heroic south vietnamese people have displayed a dauntless revolutionary spirit in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. under the leadership of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, the south vietnamese people, fearing no difficulty and sacrifice, have fought undauntedly in resistance and scored one brilliant victory after another.

the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, which is the genuine legitimate government of south viet nam warmly supported by the south vietnamese people, has been recognized by an increasing number of countries and enjoys a high international prestige. growing constantly in strength, the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces have become a strong safeguard of the interests of the people. in contrast, the nguyen van thieu puppet clique, the stooge of u.s. imperialism, revealing ever more clearly its reactionary, dictatorial and traitorous features, is repudiated and opposed by the people of all strata in south viet nam and becomes isolated and weakened as never before.

the heroic north vietnamese people have achieved splendid successes in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and in their cause of socialist construction. showing a valiant and indomitable fighting spirit, the north vietnamese people under the leadership of the viet nam workers' party have repelled u.s. imperialist air and naval attacks and bombings, dealt heavy blows at the enemy's military adventures and given powerful support and assistance to the struggle of their compatriots in the south.

with their great struggle and victories, the vietnamese people have vigorously inspired all the oppressed nations

and peoples, set a brilliant example for the people of the whole world in their anti-imperialist struggles and received ever wider and stronger sympathy and support from the governments and peoples who love peace and uphold justice.

under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by the respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung and the government of the people's republic of china, the great chinese people, carrying forward their glorious revolutionary tradition and displaying the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, have achieved tremendous successes in their cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction, so that china is growing ever stronger and more prosperous, and the international prestige of the people's republic of china is rising continuously.

these brilliant successes are a great inspiration and an important contribution to the struggles of the vietnamese people and the people of the world for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

the two sides point out with emphasis that up to now the u.s. government is still unwilling to stop its war of aggression against viet nam. since last october, the u.s. government has committed a breach of faith, fabricated various pretexts and deliberately obstructed and sabotaged the signing of the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam" reached between viet nam and the united states. at the same time, it has stepped up the transportation of arms and equipment into south viet nam on a massive scale, sent large numbers of disguised military advisers to bolster the fascist rule of the nguyen van thieu puppet clique and its intensified suppression and massacre of patriotic and peace-loving people in south viet nam. furthermore, the u.s. government has of late brazenly dispatched large numbers of u.s. aircraft, including b-52 strategic bombers, to carry out wanton bombing against the capital hanoi, haiphong and other vast areas of the democratic republic of viet nam, in a vain attempt to force the vietnamese people into submission by military blackmail. this wild attempt will never succeed.

the vietnamese side declares: the vietnamese people ardently love peace, but it must be a peace in independence and freedom. so long as the u.s. government continues to pursue a deceitful and perjurious attitude and obstinately intensifies the war in seeking a military victory, the people of south viet nam will be determined to fulfil their pledge, together with their kith and kin in the north, to realize president ho chi minh's sacred testament, surmount all the hardships and difficulties, carry on with perseverance and intensify their resistance till complete victory, liberate the south, defend the north and proceed to the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

the chinese side reaffirms: the chinese government and people firmly support the solemn and just stand of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam on the peaceful settlement of the viet nam question and the efforts made by them to this end, and firmly support the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the chinese and vietnamese peoples are of the same family. so long as u.s. imperialism does not stop its aggression against viet nam, the chinese people, steadfastly following chairman mao's teachings, will firmly support and assist the vietnamese people in their just war, not flinching from the greatest national sacrifice.

minister nguyen thi binh has conveyed to chairman mao tsetung and the chinese communist party, the chinese government and the fraternal chinese people the sincere and deep thanks of the south viet nam national front for liberation, the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the south vietnamese people for their consistent strong support and enormous, manifold and effective assistance to the south vietnamese people.

the two sides are firmly opposed to the u.s. government's delaying and sabotaging the signing of the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam" and strongly condemn its war escalation against the people of viet nam. the u.s. government must stop its war of aggression and all its war blackmail against viet nam, sit down and negotiate earnestly and speedily sign the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam" reached by the united states and the democratic republic of viet nam on october 20, 1972.

the two sides resolutely support the correct stand taken in the declaration issued by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, on march 23, 1970 and the political programme of the national united front of cambodia.

the two sides resolutely support the five-point political solution put forward by the lao patriotic front on march 6, 1970 and the solemn and just stand it takes in the negotiations.

the two sides firmly believe that whatever tricks u.s. imperialism may play, viet nam belongs to the vietnamese people, laos belongs to the lao people, and cambodia belongs to the khmer people. holding high the banner of militant solidarity of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, the three indochinese peoples, closely coordinating with and supporting each other and persevering in struggle, will surely crown their struggles for national liberation with great victory.

the two sides note with satisfaction that the fraternal friendship and militant unity of the chinese and south vietnamese peoples are daily growing in strength and developing. minister nguyen thi binh's current visit of friendship to china has made an important contribution to the further consolidation and development of the traditional friendship and militant unity of the chinese and vietnamese peoples.

peking, january 1, 1973.

Comrades Chou En-lai, Chang Chun-chiao, Keng Piao and Han Nien-lung Meet Comrade Truong Chinh

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1972)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, this evening met with truong chinh, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly.

the meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal cordiality and friendship.

present at the meeting were ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china; tan phong, first secretary of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking; and hoang tu, director of the soviet union and eastern europe department of the foreign ministry of the d.r.v.n.

present at the meeting were leading members of departments concerned, lu wei-chao, liang feng and kao chien-chung.

Truong Chinh and Other Vietnamese Comrades Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 1, 1973)

truong chinh, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly, nghiem xuan yem, minister and standing vice-chairman of the central agricultural commission, and nguyen thi thap, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly and president of the viet nam women's union, and other vietnamese comrades left here for home by special plane at noon today.

they were seen off at the airport by chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; hu yu-chih, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and comrades shen chien, ou tang-liang, lu wei-chao, hsiao huang and kao chien-chung.

present at the airport was ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia.

present were also ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south piet nam to china, and diplomatic officials of the two embassies.

Vietnamese Government Trade Delegation, Experts Delegation Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 1, 1973)

the vietnamese government trade delegation and experts delegation led by ly ban, vice-minister of foreign trade of the democratic republic of viet nam, concluded their friendly visits to china and left peking for home by train on december 30, 1972.

seeing them off at the railway station were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including han tsung-cheng, yang jung-chieh, and li hsien; and le quang tuong, commercial counsellor, and pham thanh ha, commercial attache, of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Anniversary of Palestinian People's Armed Struggle Day Marked in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 1, 1973)

munier ibrahim hmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, gave a reception at his office here this evening to celebrate the anniversary of the palestinian people's armed struggle day.

among the guests at the reception were vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsu hsiang-chien, foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister ho ying, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army peng shao-hui and deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department chang hsien-yueh.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs, and thiounn prasith, minister in charge of the coordination of the efforts of struggle for national liberation, of the royal government of national union of cambodia, also attended.

on the first day of the new year 1973, the chinese and palestinian comrades-in-arms happily met each other, talking about friendship and celebrating the 8th anniversary of the palestinian people's armed struggle. at the reception which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship, hosts and guests drank toasts to new victories in the struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples against aggression and to the further consolidation and growth of the militant unity of the chinese people and the palestinian and other arab peoples.

munier hmoud was the first to speak at the reception. he said, on january 1, 1965 the revolutionaries of the fatah movement, the vanguard of the palestine revolution, fired the first shot on the road of armed struggle in order to liberate palestine from the terror of zionism.

he spoke of the basic principles guiding the armed struggle which include: armed struggle is the only means to liberate palestine; israel is a military base of colonialism, racism and expansionism; use revolutionary violence to destroy the zionist entity militarily, politically and economically and build a democratic country, in which the entire people, irrespective of their religion, blood and sex, have equal rights and obligations; achieve the national unity of the entire palestinian people; the struggle of the palestinian people is just and legitimate and it is part of the struggle of the arab nation against imperialism, colonialism and zionism and part of the world liberation movement.

munier hmoud said: "from its first day our revolution rejected all capitulationist solutions and programmes, and put forward the slogan of 'revolution till victory and liberation'. rallying around the armed revolution, the palestinian people are defending and promoting it, and the other arab peoples too are united around this revolution, shedding their blood and sacrificing their lives -- all this presenting a true picture of arab unity."

"ours is a protracted war, and our national unity is fully competent to annihilate all these demons (zionists, imperialists, reactionaries) and liberate palestine from the jordan to the mediterranean," he declared.

munier hmoud said: "since the very beginning of the outbreak of the palestine revolution, the chinese party, government and people have stood on the side of the palestine revolution". "china has taken all occasions to express her unreserved material and moral support for the palestinian people and their right to recover their motherland. in doing so, china neither seeks self-interest nor harbours any aggressive aim."

he pointed out that the world liberation movement is an integral whole. the palestinian people stand on the side of the revolution of indochina, of viet nam, cambodia and laos, and support the just struggles of the asian, african and latin american peoples, he added.

in his speech, chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei extended, on behalf of the chinese government and people, warm congratulations and high militant salute to chairman yasser arafat and the other leaders of the palestine liberation organization, to the palestinian people and to broad masses of the palestinian guerrilla fighters.

he stressed: "the chinese government and people will, as always, firmly support the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle to recover their national rights and occupied territories. we shall always remain your reliable friends and brothers in your struggle against imperialism."

chi peng-fei said: "valiantly taking up arms for the recovery of their national rights, the heroic sons and daughters of palestine, in the past eight years, have carried on a protracted and resolute struggle against israeli zionism in the most difficult circumstances and made important contributions to the cause of national liberation of the palestinian and other arab peoples. today, the armed forces and people of palestine, long tempered in the flames of war, are worthy to be called a bright banner in the arab national liberation movement. the just struggle of the palestinian people has won the sympathy and support of the broad masses of the people of the world. the chinese government and people sincerely

admire your valiant and staunch fighting spirit of advancing wave upon wave and wish you still greater victories in the new year."

the past year, chi peng-fei pointed out was a year of violent turbulence throughout the world and also a year in which the peoples of the world scored many new victories in their struggle to win and safeguard national independence and oppose power politics and hegemonism. in the middle east, the struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples against aggression has been developing in depth. "although imperialism and israeli zionism will continue to resort to different schemes of armed suppression and political deception in an attempt to stamp out the flames of the palestinian and other arab peoples' struggle, we firmly believe that no force on earth today can divert the hundred million arab people from the correct orientation of determined perseverance in the struggle against aggression. relying on their own strength, constantly strengthening internal unity and exerting themselves without let-up, the palestinian and other arab peoples with their long glorious tradition of opposing imperialism will surely be able, with the support of the people of the world, to surmount the temporary difficulties in their way ahead and continue to carry forward their struggle against aggression till final victory," he added.

among the guests at the reception were also:

djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association;

leading members of chinese departments concerned hsieh hua, chen mu-hua, chen chieh, chou jung-kuo, chang chieh, wang ti-kang, chai cheng-wen, ting hsueh-sung, hsu han-ping, wang hao, tsao ke-chiang and han hsu; and

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

present were mrs. munier hmoud and other members of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Truong Chinh and Other Vietnamese Comrades Arrive in Peking on Way Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1972)

truong chinh, leader of the delegation of the viet nam workers' party, the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam and the d.r.v.n. government, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly; nghiem xuan yem, member of the delegation, minister and standing vice-chairman of the central agricultural commission, and the entourage of the delegation arrived here by special plane today on their way home after a visit abroad.

arriving by the same plane was the delegation of the viet nam women's union led by nguyen thi thap, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the d.r.v.n. national assembly and president of the union.

the vietnamese comrades-in-arms were greeted at the airport by chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, hu yu-chih, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and comrades shen chien, ou tang-liang, lu wei-chao, hsiao huang and kao chien-chung.

present at the airport were foreign minister nguyen thi binh of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam who is now visiting peking, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china ngo thuyen, r.s.v.n. ambassador to china nguyen van quang and officials of the two embassies.

also present was a.a. brezhnev, charge d'affaires a.i. of the soviet embassy here.

comrade chang chun-chiao gave a banquet for chairman truong chinh and the other vietnamese comrades this evening. the banquet overflew with a warm atmosphere of fraternal friendship and militant unity of the chinese and vietnamese people.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh and Party Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 1, 1973)

nguyen thi binh, foreign minister of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, left here by special plane this afternoon after successfully concluding her official visit of friendship to china. she is carrying with her the profound militant feelings of the chinese people for the heroic vietnamese people.

accompanying foreign minister nguyen thi binh was nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china.

seeing the vietnamese comrades-in-arms off at the airport were chi peng-fei, foreign minister; chiao kuan-hua and han nien-lung, vice-foreign ministers; keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade; hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence; wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; chen mu-hua, chien cheng-ying and hsia chih-hsu, women vice-ministers, and several thousand people of peking.

on hand to see minister nguyen thi binh off at the airport were also sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame sarin chhak.

peking airport which flew the official flag of the republic of south viet nam and the national flag of china, was alive with warm expressions of the great friendship and militant solidarity of the people of china and viet nam. when foreign minister nguyen thi binh and her party arrived at the airport, people beat drums and cymbals, sang and danced. accompanied by chi peng-fei and keng piao, foreign minister nguyen thi binh walked round to say goodbye to the well-wishers. the crowd waved bouquets and multi-coloured streamers and shouted slogans wishing the heroic vietnamese people still bigger victories in the new year and looking forward to continuous growth of the great friendship and militant solidarity of the people of china and viet nam. foreign minister nguyen thi binh waved to the crowd enthusiastically.

also present at the airport were leading members of government departments, various general departments and services of the chinese people's liberation army, and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including peng shao-hui, chang chih-ming, tien wei-hsin, shen chien, liu tao-sheng, tsao li-huai,

wang hai-jung, lu wei-chao, ting hsueh-sung, lu kuei, liang feng and kao chien-chung, as well as li chiu-ling, representative of the china-viet nam friendship people's commune.

present were tran binh, counsellor of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking; ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and other vietnamese comrades in peking.

diplomatic envoys of some countries to china were also present.

Color Film of Chairman Mao Meeting with Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh to be Shown in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1972)

scenes of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung meeting with foreign minister of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam nguyen thi binh -- the honoured envoy of the south vietnamese people, have been filmed into a colour newsreel. the documentary will be shown in various parts of china beginning january 1st, 1973.

the film also shows tens of thousands of people in the chinese capital lining the streets to welcome foreign minister nguyen thi binh, and records the grand rally held by more than 10,000 people from all walks of life in peking to resolutely support the vietnamese people in their just struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

Delegation of South Vietnam Youth Union for Liberation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1972)

the delegation of the south viet nam youth union for liberation led by nguyen van be, member of the executive committee of the union and hero of the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces, left peking by train this evening on a visit to southern china. over a thousand young people of the chinese capital gathered at the railway station beating drums and gongs and singing and dancing to give the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms a warm send-off.

accompanying the delegation on its visit are chia hsueh-chien, a leading member of a section of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, li yun-lung, a combat hero of the chinese people's liberation army, and lung mei, a girl from inner mongolia known for her exploits of protecting a herd of sheep in a snowstorm together with her younger sister.

present at the railway station to see the delegation off were leading members of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee and other organizations concerned, including shen chien, ou tang-liang, hsieh ching-yi and kan mai, and counsellor tran binh of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam and counsellor nguyen tien of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking.

CHINA AND US

Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe Concludes Performance Tour in Indianapolis

(NCNA-English Indianapolis, Dec. 30, 1972)

the shenyang acrobatic troupe of china concluded today its six-day performance tour in indianapolis, state capital of indiana.

the chinese troupe arrived in this mid-west city of the u.s. on december 25. it was warmly received by the local people as the first group of guests from new china. meeting the chinese artists in the streets, some people walked up to them and said: "warm welcome to you exclamation" some drivers stopped their cars purposely to wave to the chinese friends.

the troupe gave the first performance at the clowes memorial hall in the evening of december 27. among the spectators were governor of indiana and mrs. edgar d. whitcomb and mayor of indianapolis and mrs. richard g. lugar. the chinese residents in the city presented the artists with flower baskets at the end of the performance.

after the performance, the indianapolis host committee gave a reception in honor of the chinese troupe. more than 100 people of all circles attended the reception, including governor and mrs. whitcomb and the two co-chairmen of the host committee -- john b. bendow, president of the indianapolis national bank, and herman b. wellas, chancellor of the university of indiana.

the acrobatic troupe won warm applause and high praises in its four performance in indianapolis. at the end of every performance, the audience waved and cheered and there were many curtain calls. many spectators asked the artists for their autographs. one night, a group of students of the athletic faculty of indiana university went up stage to congratulate the acrobats on their successful performance and exchanged experience with them on gymnastics.

the indianapolis news in an article on december 28 entitled the "chinese acrobats thrill with flawless show" said: "'i enjoyed your performance' is the phrase found in the performance publicity."

a brief welcoming ceremony was held by the indianapolis host committee on december 25 at which a letter of welcome from the mayor was read. at a luncheon in honour of the chinese guests given by the host committee in hilton hotel on december 26, co-chairmen john r. bendow and herman b. wells, governor edgar d. whitcomb, and mayor richard g. lugar, made friendly speeches at a welcoming ceremony preceding the luncheon.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets and Fetes
Principal Adviser to Zaire President

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1972)

ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister, this evening met with mokolo wa mpombo, principal adviser to the president of zaire, and his party and gave a banquet in their honour. they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department, and han hsu, director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

mr. mokolo wa mpombo and his party arrived in peking on december 29 to make preparations for a visit to china by president mobutu sese seko. they were greeted at the airport by han hsu.

END

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